

# The Presbyterian Hospital Bulletin

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CHICAGO, ILL.

JANUARY, 1914.

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*Committee: Mrs. James B. Herrick; Mrs. George L. Robinson;  
Mrs. H. H. Belfield; Miss Martha Gemmell.*

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**Subscriptions, 50 Cents a Year, may be sent to Asa Bacon,  
Superintendent, The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago.**

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## EDITORIAL NOTE.

The joyous season of giving has had unusual celebration in the hospital's experience this year, for in addition to the usual Christmas entertainment and dinner given to the patients and employes, the medical staff, ever generous in service and interest, presented to the board of managers a portrait, done in oil by Mr. Louis Betts, of their president, Mr. Albert M. Day. The presentation was made December 22, 1913, at a banquet tendered to the board by the medical staff and was the occasion, not so much of commending the hospital for past accomplishment, as a visioning of the great possibilities of the future. Dr. J. Clarence Webster presided as toastmaster, and addresses were made by Rev. John Timothy Stone, Dr. Frank Billings, Dr. Ludvig Hektoen and Miss M. Helena McMillan. Mr. John B. Lord accepted the portrait in behalf of the board of managers.

The Bulletin has pleasure in printing the address of Dr. Billings on the following pages.

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The hospital was the recipient in November of a most generous gift from Mrs. H. S. Newton, who gave and had planted the trees that surround the Hospital and the Training School. The gift was the delightful combination of her interest in the Hospital as a patient and her enthusiasm in the planting of trees in our city's streets.

## THE MODERN HOSPITAL.

BY FRANK BILLINGS, M.D., CHICAGO.

Usually a hospital is considered to be an institution in which the sick and injured are given medical and surgical care.

The modern hospital has this as its fundamental function, but at the same time it does not fulfill its obligations to the public and to those who give it financial support if it does not take advantage of the broader field of education. Every hospital, it matters not where located, should be the educational center of the people whom it serves. It should be a center for the promulgation of the benefits of all modern sanitation to the community. In cities with denser populations and where the facilities exist, it should be related closely with a medical school. Every modern hospital must train those who nurse the sick. Every hospital must have a house staff and that absolutely necessary and useful part of the medical management of the institution must receive thorough post-graduate instruction in the institution which it serves. The members of the house staff must be afforded facilities which will enable them to do efficient work for the hospital and to enable a self-training which will not only educate them, but be of lasting benefit to all for whom they may later care. The attending medical staff of the hospital must be of a character which means adequate service to the institution. This cannot be adequate unless the members of the staff give sufficient time as well as efficient service to the institution. Continuous service is necessary if the interest and efficiency of the attendant is to remain constant. Every department of the hospital should have a chief of service and, when large, other units of service may be established with additions of associate and assistant members of the staff that the medical service may be fully manned.

Every large hospital should have a resident staff with a service of two or three years, or even a longer one if conditions arise which require it. The resident staff should be made up of those who have had an adequate interne service in some good institution and have received a training which will enable them to supervise the work of the interne and all students that work in the wards and laboratories and also to do clinical research.

There must be a co-operation between the hospital and the medical

school in the treatment of the sick and in the instruction of nurses and medical students.

### OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

Every hospital should have either its own out-patient department or should be so affiliated with an out-patient department that it may co-operate in the care of ambulatory patients and receive from the out-patient department the sick and injured who are deserving of care and who offer problems of study which will increase the knowledge of disease, its prevention and its treatment.

The duty of the hospital does not end with the relief which it affords patients while in the institution. The social condition of the convalescent in his home must be considered if the hospital does its full duty. This function can best be carried out by trained social visitors; those who have received the training of a nurse, as the chief of the service, with volunteer lay workers interested in social problems, who must visit the convalescent in their homes and co-operate with existing charitable institutions, whose duty it is to improve the social status of these people.

This social service is important, not only because of the benefits it gives to the convalescent and the members of his family, but because it helps to extend the educational privileges of the hospital to the public at large. It gives them a better knowledge of disease, of how certain conditions are communicated from one to another, how, therefore, to prevent disease and to continue well.

This social service could be still further extended by the hospital as a center of instruction in health matters by the institution of courses of lectures properly illustrated.

The hospital is, therefore, one of the most important educational institutions of the community. It educates its nurses, medical students and affords a post-graduate education for its internes. It differs from almost any other educational institution, inasmuch as its pupils—nurses, medical students and young doctors—give a service to the hospital which more than balances the benefits which they receive. Were the hospital obliged to pay in money the wages and salary of these pupils, the cost to the public would be many times that which is now necessary in the maintenance of a good hospital. The efficiency of the service to the sick in a hospital so conducted is far better than that of the hospital where the teaching function is not maintained. This result of teaching in the hospital has long been known to the medical profession, but has been feared by the public and by some hospital lay authorities as a possible danger to the patient. Frequent ex-

aminations and exposure of the patient in clinics has been many times criticized. Those who have had experience know that the direct opposite is true. The hospital which has the reputation of a thorough investigation of every patient becomes popular with the sick and justly so, for every patient in a teaching hospital, properly conducted, is not abused, but so thoroughly examined, his condition so well understood, his management and treatment so rationally conducted that he receives, in consequence, a higher grade of treatment than the millionaire usually does in his home.

Teaching in a hospital insures thorough examination of each patient. It serves as the compelling impetus with each member of the staff to know the physical condition of his patient, who is to be presented to and examined by the students he teaches. There is no more critical observer of the results of the examination of patients and the deductions made therefrom than the medical student. Nowadays the status of medical education is upon a much higher plane than formerly. The medical student is now university trained. He is a more disciplined and, therefore, a more easily managed individual than the average medical student of ten years ago. He may be trusted in the classroom and in the wards as a gentleman who will not abuse the privilege granted him. As a rule, he is zealous to obtain knowledge beyond the average student in any other walk in life.

There has been a like improvement in the status of the trained nurse. The evolution in the training of nurses has reached the point where only those who are strong physically, who have received an adequate academic education, may be trusted to perform the exacting and precise duties of the nurse in both medicine and surgery, and who shall have a proper conception of disease as to its communicability, the proper measures to prevent disease, and at the same time a development of those womanly characteristics which enable her alone to give the gentle, tactful care to the sick which robs illness of much of its discomforts.

The hospital which carries on these teaching functions must necessarily develop into one of investigation. Practically all of the great medical discoveries which have ever been made, and the many which have been made in recent years, have occurred from the study of the sick individual. Our knowledge of yellow fever, malaria, dysentery, plague, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, etc., have been made possible because of study of the patients suffering from these diseases. There is yet much to be learned of the causes of many diseases, not only those which are infectious, but also of many of the chronic diseases which have morbid physiologic processes. These con-



ditions can be understood, and perhaps prevented, by a study of patients so suffering in the wards, and in properly equipped laboratories directly connected with the hospital.

Therefore, the hospital which fulfills its whole function must be equipped with kitchens, properly manned, to prepare wholesome food for its inmates as a whole, but it must also have special diets for certain groups of patients who suffer from diseases which require this. Every hospital should have a properly trained dietitian and facilities for the analysis of certain food stuffs, so prepared and served in measured quantities that a proper study may be made of patients suffering from metabolic disease. This proposition may sound insuperable, but as but few patients can be investigated at any one time, the expense of this to the hospital is small in comparison with the ultimate result of the study. Most hospitals do not consider this an important part of the general and medical administration. Much money has been spent by hospitals everywhere and properly, too, in the erection, equipment and maintenance of its surgical operating rooms, because the treatment of the injured and surgically sick has required the necessary special apparatus to adequately care for them. It is just as necessary that the hospital maintain special diet kitchens, properly equipped, to standardize the foods which must be used in the treatment of a certain class of patients and especially so if the necessary investigation of the disease from which they suffer is to be made.

If the foregoing is true, the hospital must have also the necessary laboratories to aid in the clinical investigation of those patients, and as investigation of disease is made, additional laboratories must be furnished for this purpose, for in this investigation the hospital must utilize the knowledge of the biochemist, the biologist, the X-ray specialist, the serologist, and others whose education qualifies them to aid in this all-important work of the hospital. It is right here that the hospital receives the benefits of its relations with the medical school, for it may command the services of the teachers of the medical school in the fundamental sciences which may be applied to clinical research.

In a large city and with the rapid development which is going on in medicine, there exist, as a rule, institutions of research. Usually affiliation may be made with such institutions, which by co-operation with the hospital is beneficial to both. On the one hand, the patients of the hospital receive the benefits of the investigation made by its own workers as well as that made by the investigation of its affiliated research workers, while the research workers of the institute receive the

benefit of the patient material furnished by the hospital, and the aid of the clinical staff in the study of the patient's physical condition.

Every hospital has admitted to its doors from time to time in spite of the closest precautions, patients suffering from some communicable disease. It must, therefore, maintain an isolation department, with such safeguards as will protect the patients and the workers in the hospital. If it does not have connected with it a contagious department, there are always possibilities of affiliation with an institution which cares solely for this class of people, with mutual benefit.

I have said nothing of the hospital buildings, nurses' home, etc. It goes without saying that the modern hospital must have properly constructed buildings to house its patients and employes, with sanitary and fire protection. It must command a comfortable home for its nurses and also for its lay employes. Its wards should not be too large, but should be sufficient to house its ward patients. These wards must be so arranged that there may be complete separation of its different departments, giving proportional provision of the space to the various departments, to facilitate economic management by both nurses and medical officers. If it gives the necessary service to the sick, it must give more or less free treatment in its wards. It should not promote pauperism by giving free treatment to patients who may be able to pay wholly or in part for the benefit they receive. But whether free or pay, such ward patients should receive equal and adequate care and attention. All such patients in my experience are practically universally willing to submit to the examinations which are necessary, not only for an understanding of the physical condition, but also as a means of instruction of nurses and medical students. I have yet to find the patient who was unwilling to submit to the management in diet and other measures of investigation necessary in clinical research.

As I have said before, patients receive attention in the modern hospital which affords them benefits which money may not command elsewhere. It gives them a higher grade of treatment than the rich individual can command, unless he has the privilege of admission to such a hospital. Therefore, it becomes the function of such a hospital to afford facilities for the treatment of those able adequately to pay for the service rendered. This certainly is true of the hospital maintained by contributions from the public, rather than by direct taxation. The hospital should, therefore, have its private pavilions, where those able to pay may be properly taken care of and where they may receive the necessary examinations and investigation which is the privilege of the poor man in the ward. There is a class of people, neither rich nor poor, who deserve consideration in such a hospital.

They demand a place in the hospital outside of the ward, and at the same time cannot afford the higher priced accommodations of their better-to-do brothers and sisters. The hospital should, therefore, have a pavilion so arranged that a patient could command room treatment, but at a price which would neither embarrass the patient nor the hospital.

The administration of the hospital must be of the highest business grade. Its managers and superintendent must be in sympathy with the educational functions of the hospital. There must be co-operation between the administrative forces and the medical management. The administrative powers must give to the medical management entire responsible control of the patients. At the same time the representative of the management, in the person of the superintendent, must, of course, be the highest authority of the hospital in all measures of discipline relating to everyone connected with the institution. The relations of the department of nurses must naturally be that of co-operation and sympathy with the medical management and at the same time must conform with the rules of administrative control.

#### PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

The description I have attempted to give of the modern hospital and its functions may now be applied to our own hospital.

It is essentially an educational institution. For more than a quarter of a century it has been directly connected with Rush Medical College. The medical staff are members of the faculty of the school. The internes are graduates of the college. All of the students of Rush Medical College, since the foundation of the Presbyterian Hospital, have received the chief part of their clinical instruction in clinics supplied by the patients of the hospital. The West Chicago Central Free Dispensary has been conducted by Rush Medical College and is thus related to the Presbyterian Hospital. The attendants of the dispensary are members of the faculty of Rush Medical College. Many of the ambulatory patients of the dispensary are admitted to the wards of the hospital. The Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses is an institution of its own, and the magnificent home lately completed for the nurses was erected by the hospital authorities. The nurses receive instruction in the fundamental subjects of medicine included in the curriculum of the school for nurses by the members of the faculty of Rush Medical College and they are taught in the laboratories of the medical school. They receive clinical instruction illustrated by the patients of the hospital.

The hospital has modern fireproof, sanitary buildings to house three hundred and twenty-six patients, of whom two hundred and forty receive treatment in wards. It has a pavilion for the treatment of private patients, which affords every physical comfort that an individual may ask. It has ample, well-equipped and up-to-date operating rooms, large and splendidly equipped clinical laboratories, with rooms for serologic and other methods of special examination. It has an excellent modern X-ray plant, with all of the apparatus necessary for Roentgeno-therapy and diagnosis. It has rooms and an ample equipment for hydrotherapeutic treatment of patients who require it. It has a well-equipped general kitchen and service kitchens on every floor of its various pavilions. The dietitian of the hospital is a woman qualified by education and experience for her duties. Special diets are provided, both for the patient, whose suffering demands it, and also for those patients whose condition is being investigated as a clinical research.

In its children's department a special diet service for infants is maintained in accordance with the principles of modern feeding of infants.

Because of its relations with Rush Medical College and the mutual benefit which has been derived thereby, there have grown up in the vicinity of the hospital institutions of research. The Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases was established in 1902, and has had more or less relation to the hospital since its foundation. For the first two years the patients suffering with scarlet fever investigated by the Memorial Institute were housed and cared for in cottages owned by the Presbyterian Hospital. Those engaged in research in the institute are connected more or less closely with the medical school and with the hospital as teachers and investigators. The director of the institute is a member of the faculty of Rush Medical College. The Annie Durand Memorial Hospital, for the care of contagious diseases, conducted as a part of the Memorial Institute, occupies a site in an adjoining square from the Presbyterian Hospital. The Durand Hospital serves in a measure as an affiliated contagious department of the Presbyterian Hospital.

The Otho S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute, established about two years ago, is engaged in the clinical and other medical research work intended to benefit mankind. Its director is a member of the faculty of Rush Medical College, and many of its workers in research are members of the medical school and members of staffs of other hospitals affiliated with the medical school. Most of the problems of clinical research of this institute are carried on in the Presbyterian



Hospital and Rush Medical College. Nine beds of the hospital are maintained by the institute for the free treatment of patients suffering from disease under investigation by the workers in the institute. The laboratories of the medical school directly connected with the hospital floors are used by these workers.

You will see, therefore, that the Presbyterian Hospital fulfills practically all of the requirements I have named as necessary for the proper conduct of a modern hospital.

But the mere statement of facilities in the form of buildings, wards, private rooms in pavilions, nurses' home, diet kitchens, laboratories, direct connection with medical schools and institutions of research do not express the character of the work done. It is, therefore, necessary to say something of the work done by the hospital.

### THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses is composed of young women admitted to the school only when they have proved their physical and mental fitness for the course of study and of practice in the wards and rooms of the hospital. It has at its head a superintendent whose education, experience and character fit her for that position. Her subordinates and her graduate nurse corps are selected women, whose long service in the hospital speaks for their fitness. The pupils under training are remarkable from the fact that so few fail in the fulfilment of all duties required of them, both as pupils and as nurses. They are a body of fine young women students. The length of the course, the character of curriculum and other requirements of the school makes it one of the best of the country. These women do effective work during their stay in the hospital, are an honor to the institution and multiply its benefits to the public for all time as private nurses.

### RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Rush Medical College has been affiliated with the University of Chicago for fifteen years. The fundamental branches of medicine are taught at the University of Chicago. The clinical branches are taught at Rush Medical College, where facilities of instruction are afforded by the Presbyterian Hospital, the County Hospital, the Durand Memorial Hospital, the Home for Destitute Crippled Children, the Children's Memorial Hospital, the Chicago City Isolation Hospital and the West Chicago Central Free Dispensary. The character of this instruction need not be entered upon at this time, excepting to say that the methods of instruction in medical education, as conducted by the Univer-

sity of Chicago and Rush Medical College, with the co-operation of the various hospitals, has had not only as its result a high-grade class of medical graduates, but an enormous influence in the elevation of the standards of medical education of the whole country.

#### THE MEDICAL STAFF.

The interne service furnished by the graduates of Rush Medical College is a continuous one of one year in each department. The interne serving for one year in any department, if he has proved his efficiency, may choose an additional six months or one year in another department. Inasmuch as the internes are a chosen body of men, they are of high grade, not only as men, but as efficient clinical workers, and even as investigators of disease. When one considers that this body of young men work for the hospital without salary, receiving therefor board, lodging and laundry and the educational advantages of the institution, the high character of the work done by them is most praiseworthy. At the same time they receive educational advantages of far more value than any money consideration. They, too, multiply the benefits of the hospital when, as practitioners, widely scattered throughout the country, they carry on the thorough methods of work in practice and investigation, which they acquired in the hospital.

#### ATTENDING STAFF.

As stated, the attending staff is made up of the members from the faculty of the medical school. The number is not large, as compared with the staffs of many other city hospitals. It is even small, relatively. The services of the heads of departments are in a sense nominal, because in the medical management there has usually been such sympathetic co-operation of the other units in each department, including the associate and clinical members of the staff, that the usual prerogatives of a chief of department have not been necessary in disciplinary management. The service is continuous and consequently the interest of each attendant associate and assistant member of the staff is constant, because he is daily in touch with the conditions of the patients in his service. Adequate time service is given by the attendants, and consequently adequate supervision of the work done by subordinates of the medical staff, to insure accuracy. Proper clinical records, including all special examinations, are kept of each patient. There is a direct relation between the bedside examination and the laboratory investigation necessary in the examination of patients, because the laboratory work is done by every clinical worker in the institution for the patients under his control. The clinical re-

search work of the hospital is carried on in part by members of the staff, in part by members of the Otho S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute, and to some degree by members of the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases, all co-operating in the attempt to arrive at knowledge concerning cause, prevention and treatment of disease. The result of such careful, painstaking methods of examination of patients in the investigation of disease becomes known to the medical profession throughout the country and to patients, not only of the immediate community, but of surrounding states, with the result that the demand for beds exceeds the capacity of the hospital. I think that one is justified in saying that in the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, there is as much high-grade investigation in research work carried on as in any other like institution anywhere.

The pathological work of the hospital is directly under the charge of the pathological department of Rush Medical College, and the high character of the work done in both institutions is expressed in the character of the men who are responsible for that department.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOSPITAL.

The administration of the Presbyterian Hospital, through its Board of Managers, has been of a very high grade. The reason for this assemblage to-night is that the medical staff may express respect for and congratulate the Board of Managers upon the high degree of efficiency of the administration of the institution.

They, and all here assembled, will, I know, agree with me when I single out Albert M. Day, president of the Board, as one to whom all who are interested in the hospital must accord the credit for its successful development and management. The untiring, rational, constant service, the skillful conduct of its finances and the intelligent supervision of its administration by Mr. Day affords an answer to the situation. He presents an example to the successful retired business man of how to enjoy life past the meridian. Mr. Day found in the hospital work a field of usefulness which at first appealed to him, because the hospital relieved the sick and injured individual. His sympathy for the sick, the desire to relieve and an inexperience in hospital management, at first made him more or less hostile to the use of patients for medical teaching. Laboratories were tolerated by him and others because the doctors said they were needed. There was a sentiment that the floor space occupied by the laboratories would be better utilized for ward beds, giving immediate financial return. But he was observant; he learned, developed and grew medically, until he became an advocate of all of the measures for which the medical staff

labored. Without the experience which he has had, it would be impossible for a non-medical man to accomplish what Mr. Day has done in more recent years in the erection of the hospital buildings and nurses' home and the organization of the administrative force in full sympathy with the objects and desires of the medical staff. He now knows what a hospital really should be.

The social service of the Presbyterian Hospital has been in existence for a considerable period of time. It has not been developed to the degree which it deserves, but the beginning has been made, and under the management of the Women's Auxiliary Board, should be developed to a degree which will correspond with other benefits of the institution.

#### THE FUTURE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

I do not mean that the Presbyterian Hospital is a perfect institution. It has improved year by year, and I have no doubt it will continue to improve and its benefits will be magnified as time goes on. It is the belief of many of us who are working daily in the hospital that there are some very important needs of the hospital which should be brought about in the near future. We appreciate the difficulties of financing the institution that has attained its present growth and we know that there are objections made of adding to the burdens of the Board of Managers, nevertheless there are existing conditions which should be relieved. At present we are able to care for the poor and for those able to pay for relatively high-priced rooms in the institution. In reality the existing so-called high-priced rooms are not extravagant by any means, and are not as much, considering the service rendered the patient, as that of many first-class hotels. There is not a time, day or night, when the patient in a room may not press an electric button and call to his room a trained nurse and medical officer to relieve distress. The food furnished by the hospital is almost uniformly praised by the patients. But the benefits we are able to give to the well to do and to the poor, we cannot give to the middle class, who are embarrassed because they do not wish to be treated in a ward, and have not the money to pay the larger sum for a room.

In addition to this, we have upon our staff, young medical men, who by education and experience are well fitted to care for the sick and injured. At this stage in their professional life, they have not attained the reputation which will bring the more wealthy class of patients to them. The larger number of their patients comprise the poor and so-called middle class. These members of our staff give most excellent service to the hospital and they deserve the reward from the



hospital of an opportunity to house those patients who desire a more moderate-priced accommodation. One of the absolute needs, therefore, of our hospital at the present is that there should be erected a pavilion so constructed that rooms in it may be administered by the hospital at a price which will admit patients able to pay a moderate sum for rooms, that this class of patients may receive the benefits of the hospital and that the younger members of the staff may have an opportunity to give the patients hospital care.

Our large hospital has become an educational institution of such character that practically every patient in it expects to be thoroughly examined and to have the result of the examination used in the teaching of the nurses and of the students. They do not fear, but in many instances request that they be utilized as illustrations of disease in the clinic.

We need in the medical school the opportunity to place our senior medical students in closer contact with the patient at the bedside. That is now done in practically all of the English hospitals, in most of the hospitals of the Continent and in many of the best hospitals of our own country. That this may be done to the best advantage to the medical student and the patient, and to safeguard the hospital from any abuse of the privilege, it is necessary for this and for other reasons that there should be a resident staff. There should be at least one resident in each of the three great divisions of the hospital—the medical, the surgical department and in the department for women. Perhaps in time this number may be increased. The staff should be made up of young physicians who have had experience as internes and who have still further broadened their knowledge by post-graduate study abroad or in our own country. They should be capable of supervising the work of the internes and of the students in the ward and in the laboratory. Under their supervision there should be a greater accuracy of personal records of examinations made in the wards and in the laboratories. The resident staff would be of but little expense to the hospital, excepting for their maintenance as to board, lodging and laundry. The first embarrassment possibly would be the housing of this additional number of the medical force, but certainly that is not insuperable.

A general hospital cannot well exist without a children's and infants' wards, and an obstetrical service is perforce a necessity. The housing of these patients in wards, closely related with the wards for the other patients of the hospital, may be done, but would be better managed if they could be cared for in an entirely separate pavilion. It is my hope, therefore, and I think the wish of the whole

medical staff and of many friends of the hospital, that we may have a children's and women's pavilion at no distant day.

I have inadequately described a modern hospital, and I fear have not done justice to our own hospital. I have given you some of the principles which should govern the organization and administration of a modern hospital. The Presbyterian Hospital is modern in its buildings and plant, in its administration, its nurses and its medical management. It cares adequately for the sick and injured, and as an educational institution of the highest type, its benefits are not only local and immediate from the service in the hospital, but general and for all time, through the knowledge which emanates from the investigations made in the wards and laboratories and through the services to other communities by the doctors and nurses who are trained in the institution.

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## THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT.

MRS. DAVID W. GRAHAM.

The record of the Church of the Covenant in its work for children in connection with the Presbyterian Hospital is sufficiently noteworthy to deserve mention in the Hospital Bulletin.

The hospital was organized in 1883, and the Ladies' Aid Society, as the Woman's Auxiliary Board was then called, immediately established its Child's Free Bed Fund through the Sunday schools. Four years later, in 1887, the first collection of \$25 came from the Sunday school of the Church of the Covenant, and like a steady stream, with only two seasons of drought, it has poured its offering into the fund, until its total contribution, March 31, 1913, reached the sum of \$694.00. Three times in the history of these contributions have they passed the \$70 mark—the years of 1890, 1895 and 1896.

But if this were all, it would not be more to be commended than some others, but to this record must be added in dollars and cents the work of Mrs. John De Witt, who, because of her great interest in the Children's Ward, was known in the hospital as the children's friend, and who in two years, those of 1892 and 1893, collected for the ward \$383.47. In 1889 Mrs. S. P. McDivitt gave \$300 as a memorial tribute to her daughter, a sum counted as sufficient at that time to support a bed for one year, and this memorial was continued for ten years, when in 1899, in addition to a gift of \$85, Mrs. McDivitt gave \$5,000 to endow in perpetuity the Mary Day McDivitt bed, making a total contribution in twenty-six years of \$9,162.97 for needy children in our hospital. Nor does this complete the record of giving, for \$1,841.89 has been contributed by the church at annual collections

and by members of the Woman's Auxiliary Board for general use, making a grand total of \$14,004.86 from a church that never has made any claim to great wealth or great size, but has always had an abiding interest in the hospital and confidence in its work.

But there are services whose value cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, and here again the Church of the Covenant stands pre-eminent. From its membership came the first president of the Woman's Board, Mrs. Herrick Johnson, wife of Prof. Herrick Johnson of McCormick Seminary, and on her resignation in a few months, because of ill health, again did this church show its resources by providing her successor in the wife of Prof. D. C. Marquis.

Mrs. Marquis continued in service for nine years, until her sudden death, March 12, 1895. The tribute paid her in the annual report of that year by the secretary, Mrs. Hibbard, remains as fitting to-day in the minds of those who were closely associated with her as at the time it was written: "In the early days of this Society, when everything was to be done, and both means and experience were limited, Mrs. Helen M. Marquis became its president. No wiser or more capable person could have been chosen. It needed courage and hope and steadfastness; and all these were hers to give, generously, to the new enterprise. As the work grew, and the scheme broadened and developed, her powers of foresight and execution grew with it. She gave to it her time, her best thought and her great executive ability; and if the society has been worthy its name, it is not too much to say that its efficiency and harmonious working are due in large measure to her. To the last day of her life her thoughts and plans and prayers were given to this work." The Woman's Board honored her memory by joining with the Alumnae Association of the Illinois Training School in endowing in perpetuity the "Helen Marquis Memorial Bed."

And to this roll of honor must be added other names, alike conspicuous in the history of the church and hospital: Mrs. Willis Craig, wife of Prof. Craig, for many years an active and efficient vice-president, and Miss Amelia Craig, her daughter, of charming personality, whose appreciation of responsibility once assumed won both respect and admiration. In a review of the mighty deeds of this church and those who have wrought them, there must ever stand out clearly the work of the one so recently gone, our well-beloved treasurer, Rose B. Mason, whose years of service leave an influence not to be forgotten.

And still there are others, both in the past and in the present, who, working quietly and less conspicuously, add honor to this church in hospital history.



THE PRESBYTERIAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.



## THE NURSES' HOME.

The new home of the Training School for Nurses was open to the public for inspection on Wednesday afternoon, December 31st.

A reception was held from three until six o'clock. Invitations were sent out in the name of the Board of Managers and the Woman's Auxiliary Board.

The home, a seven-story building, has been in process of construction for a year, and is just completed. It is situated on the corner of Congress and Wood streets, opposite the hospital, with which it is connected by a tunnel under Congress street.

The building embodies the last word in fireproof construction, and is so arranged that the sun reaches every room at some time of the day. It accommodates one hundred and sixty nurses, and contains classrooms, demonstration rooms, well-equipped laboratory, small reception room and a large recreation room. The entire roof is used for so-called garden and sun parlor, for the use of the nurses when off duty, where light games can also be played.

The friends of the late O. S. A. Sprague contributed, in the year 1911, one hundred thousand dollars as a memorial to him, to be used in "building a nurses' home for the Presbyterian Hospital." A beautiful bronze tablet in the vestibule bears this inscription:

In memory of  
Otho Sylvester Arnold Sprague,  
1839-1909.

A man of broad vision, a Christian Gentleman  
and a loyal friend.

This building has been erected and donated to the  
Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago

By his friends,  
1912.

The cost of the building, with land and tunnel, was \$365,000, and it has no equal west of New York.

The Training School is eleven years old. Its teaching is along the most advanced methods. Its hours of service in the hospital are only eight, against ten and twelve, as is the custom in most hospitals. Its course of instruction comprises practical nursing, ethics of nursing and dietetics, under the head of the school and her assistants. Courses are given in anatomy, bacteriology, chemistry, physiology, materia medica, urinalysis, toxicology, with lectures by the faculty of Rush Medical College and the medical staff of the hospital. It has special instructions in contagious diseases when desired. Training

is also given in outside district nursing, among the homes of the poor. The present number of pupils is 133. The school has graduated 168, many of whom are now filling prominent positions in other hospitals. The school is registered in both Illinois and New York states, which indicates that its course of instruction meets the requirements of the law providing for the education and registration of nurses.

The Woman's Board has been actively interested in the Training School ever since the school was organized.

It maintains three scholarships for students intending to enter either home or foreign missionary work.

In addition to these scholarships it also maintains a loan fund of indefinite amount, and as many as seven students at a time have taken advantage of this privilege. No student, having once entered the school, need leave before her course is finished because of financial embarrassment, for the Woman's Board stands ready to lend assistance.

Any young woman wishing to offer herself for missionary services, and having been accepted by the Board under which she wishes to work, not necessarily Presbyterian, and able to meet the entrance requirements of the school, is eligible for a scholarship; only three can be carried at one time, however, according to present agreement.

Arrangements have also been made by which graduate students wishing to enter Social Service work may have a course of special training in our own hospital.

Three years ago the Woman's Board assumed \$5,000, one half the amount necessary for the endowment of a room, toward the Mary Byrne Memorial room—the other half being assumed by the Nurses' Alumnæ Association.

This room is endowed in memory of the only nurse who has died in the performance of duty while in training.

The Board has made its last payment of \$1,000.

No request from the school is disregarded by the faithful workers on this Board and as far as possible all requests are favorably met.

In addition to other gifts, four microscopes have just been presented to the school by the Board. All this work is in the hands of an able committee, of which Miss Helen V. Drake is chairman, and Mrs. W. Holmes Forsyth, vice-chairman.

Mrs. Forsyth, a member of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest, has special oversight of missionary students.

Miss Elizabeth Gates Ross, Mrs. Bertram W. Sippy and Mrs. Ernest E. Irons are the remaining members of this efficient committee, and to them is due much praise for the success of the recent housewarming.

E. W. WARE.

## REPORT OF SCHOOL FOR NURSES COMMITTEE.

I am almost afraid to make this report, for fear all of the members of the Board will want to join the School for Nurses Committee, not but what we would gladly welcome you into our charmed circle, only in that case, what would become of the rest of our committees and their important work? Our motto for the past two years seems to have been, "Ask and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full"—"Good measure, pressed down and running over, shall men give unto you," to combine parts of two texts into one that fits our case exactly!

We started on our annual holiday campaign with the very comfortable assurance that the nurses' Christmas dinner had been promised us over a year ago by our generous friend, Mr. Ernest Hamill, who sent word from his sick room that the kind offer still held good. Our efforts therefore centered upon the four microscopes that were needed for the new laboratory—which, after many ways and means had been discussed and tried, were arranged for in the following manner: One is to be paid for from the general fund of our Board, two are to come out of the money controlled by the Furnishing Committee and the fourth is from the special fund of the School for Nurses Committee; thus all four microscopes will be the gift of the Woman's Auxiliary Board to the School for Nurses, and although they could not be there on the proper date, in spite of having been ordered several weeks ago, they will certainly be none the less appreciated. They are the best that can be procured, the regular price being one hundred dollars each, but, through Miss McMillan, are bought for sixty-five. For this agreeable arrangement of the important matter we are indebted to Mrs. Graham's clever thought and the cordial co-operation of the Finance and Furnishing committees.

The question of the dinner and Christmas entertainment (which is included in it), and the microscopes having been so satisfactorily settled, all our endeavors were turned into one channel, namely, the house-warming of the new building, where our 168 nurses have not only a splendid school, but a delightful home. December was upon us before the finishing touches were put upon it, so, as it takes time to arrange for such a large affair, it was decided to hold the opening reception on the last day of the year, when we hoped that our friends would be able to catch their breath after the strenuous Christmas rush and honor us by their presence. The invitations were ordered and sent out by Miss McMillan, after much discussion as to their proper form, and special notes were sent by your Chairman to the Vice-Presidents, urging them to assist on the Reception Committee.

Although the day was one of the numerous dark ones of this season, it was fortunately not stormy, and several hundred guests came during the hours of 3 to 5 o'clock and even later, and were shown over the building by the undergraduate nurses, who also helped serve in the dining-room. Within all was brightness and good cheer, from the restful reception room, where our friends were cordially welcomed by our gracious President, Mrs. Graham, and Mrs. Day, with the sweet strains of harp, violin and 'cello coming from the splendid large assembly room close by, past the cosy library and hall alcoves to the attractive dining-room, with all its tables gayly decked with red carnations, which matched the ribbons of the holly wreaths at the windows—down to the laboratory and classroom (where our big "doll" lay in solitary state)—up to the fine roof gardens, the immaculate linen rooms and all the pretty bedrooms in perfect order and very interesting in their different aspects of individuality. For, although the necessary articles of furniture are provided by the school and are nearly all alike, each young woman is allowed to add any desired belongings of her own, and the personal touch thus displayed makes it all the more attractive.

The music was given to us by a member of the Men's Board and his brother, who came themselves to add to our pleasure. And very significant were the two beautiful lamps in the hall alcoves, the standing bronze one, with two yellow shades, being given in memory of Mrs. Joseph Matteson by her family, and the mahogany one, with rose-and-gold silk shade, a gift in memory of Mrs. Charles D. Hamill by her son, Charles H. Hamill. These two dear friends who helped to start our Training School, and worked long and faithfully in the hardest time of its beginning, must never be forgotten, and it was most gratifying to have their bright natures represented in this way. The attractive mahogany magazine holder was bought with money given to Miss McMillan by Mrs. J. G. Williams, the mother of one of the nurses, with two dollars added prize money earned by the nurses in a competition offered by another Training School. And the "gate-legged table," also of mahogany, was the gift of our Vice-Chairman, whose influence with Colby's furniture store enabled us to purchase the last three articles at a wonderful reduction, a day being spent downtown by two of the committee to select them, which included a special visit to the school to see how they would suit the places where they were to stand.

A number of fine pictures were sent to the school by Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Ernest Hamill and other friends, pink and white roses were sent for the reception by Mrs. Graham, and the thirty-five holly



wreaths for all the windows on the first floor, the palms, poinsettia, lilies and carnations were another gift in loving memory of a former Vice-President "gone before." The silver, linen, lace centerpieces, candy baskets, etc., for our two decorated tables were borrowed from the three sides of the city, one motor making trips from 9:45 a. m. until 7 p. m. (amounting to about fifty miles) to collect and return them, taking various friends back and forth meantime. The candy, nuts, tea and coat checks were donated. Other refreshments (chocolate, coffee, sandwiches and cakes) came from the Mission Tea Room, and everyone agreed were most delicious, the Men's Board paying for them and the engraved invitations.

It was a great disappointment that two of our committee were ill and unable to be present, but the others worked all the harder, and we are much indebted to Mrs. Price and Miss Little for their valuable assistance in pouring, which is deeply appreciated. We were glad to see so many of our Board Members, as well as outside friends, but wish that every one of you could have been present. A number of the doctors and ministers came, as well as superintendents and board members of other hospitals, and all were very enthusiastic over the new building.

We were very sorry that Mrs. Herrick, our former efficient Chairman, was detained by an accident, and it was very hard for Miss Aylward, the Matron, to be so ill on the important occasion. The Committee is much indebted to Miss McMillan and her assistant, Miss Russell, and all the dear little "Brown Linen Nurses" who helped to make our party such a success.

HELEN V. DRAKE,  
Chairman.

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## OUR HOSPITAL AT YULETIDE.

On December 23, at half after seven, the annual Christmas entertainment was held in the chapel of the hospital. The room, which had been most artistically decorated, by the nurses and attendants, with Christmas greens, bright-colored bells and holly berries, was crowded to its capacity, and the hallway was filled with those unable to secure places inside. After the prayer offered by our Chaplain, all joined in singing "Joy to the World." The first numbers on the program were piano solos by Miss Grace Desmond, and songs by Miss Elizabeth Fisher. Both of these artists were sent us by the Amateur Musical Club, and paid from the scholarship fund of that organiza-

tion. Following these delightful selections was an operatic reading of "Hansel and Gretel," given by Miss Bessie Andrews and Miss Bessie Byer, with Mrs. Andrews at the piano. In conclusion, Misses Desmond and Fisher again gave two musical numbers, and, judging from the appreciative attention and applause given throughout the entire program, the entertainment was in every way a success.

Your chairman is indebted to Mr. Bacon, the nurses and residents of the Hospital for their assistance in bringing cheer and happiness to those temporarily deprived of their own fireside on that wonderful "Night Before Christmas."

JESSICA KASSON DODSON,

Chairman Entertainment Committee.

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The patients of the Presbyterian Hospital were given a fine treat on Christmas Eve. A musical program under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary Board was given in the chapel on the fifth floor of the Jones Building. A number of instrumental selections were given by Miss Desmond and vocal selections by Miss Fisher. The Misses Bessie Andrus and Bessie Beyer gave the operatic reading of Hansel and Gretel.

The chapel was filled to its capacity and the patients thoroughly enjoyed the entire program. It was not only a pleasant pastime for Christmas Eve, but it cheered the days that followed. It was the uppermost topic of conversation, for as the patients saw their friends, the musicale was talked over with great pleasure.

As Christmas morning began to dawn, the patients and workers in the hospital began to hear voices in the distance chanting a Christmas carol. Slowly they drew nearer, increasing in volume and, passing by, gradually diminished the volume of sound till it was lost to the ear. It was a beautiful and inspiring ushering in of the great day of the year. The long weary hours of the night were forgotten, and the patients began the day with uplifted spirits and memories of Merry Christmas.

On inquiry they found it was the custom for a band of nurses to pass through the great buildings in the early morning, singing the melodies that belong to the birthday of the Child of Bethlehem. No patient can ever forget this delightful morning experience.

Visitors during the day found evidence of the Christmas spirit pervading in other ways. The entrance hall was a bower of beauty, with its twining evergreen and wreaths of holly. The Superintendent, through the Woman's Auxiliary Board, had bountifully provided ivy, holly and bells, and glad hands had carefully arranged them. Every

hall and corridor was pleasing to behold. Each head nurse had charge of the decoration of her own floor. There was a constant surprise before the beholder.

The wards were also cheery with sparkling Christmas trees. Especially in the Children's Department were the evidences of loving care seen in glittering trees and the toys and dolls sent in by friends of the hospital.

The chapel was the especial care of the matron, and its beautiful appearance brought forth appreciation as patients, workers and visitors assembled for the usual anniversary exercises, conducted by the chaplain.

A bountiful dinner was provided, and in most cases the doctors ordered "full trays."

A member of the Board visited the wards and wrote as follows:

"I was very much impressed this morning when I went into one of our small wards, where were two men who have been sick for a long time. The nurse said, 'This is Rainbow, and this is Sunshine,' pointing in turn to each man. That is the essence of Christmas. Rainbow after the storm and clouds; sunshine over all trouble and pain that we cannot escape, but that can be brightened."

According to the custom of the past few years, the expense of the Christmas festivities was assumed by the Woman's Auxiliary Board—dinner, decorations and entertainment. This would have been more difficult of accomplishment but for the co-operation of many and the generous contributions in the way of supplies and money secured by Mr. Bacon and the two gifts of \$100 each, one collected by Mrs. John B. Lord, the other from Mrs. T. A. Shaw, Jr., through Mrs. A. B. Dick, and a general contribution from board members of about fifty dollars.

ASA BACON, Superintendent.

## NURSES' ALUMNÆ NOTES.

A special meeting of the Alumnae Association was called in December to discuss the subject of the Central Registry. It was decided by a vote of the majority that hereafter the graduates of the school would register at the Central Registry instead of at the hospital. This was thought to be a wise and public-spirited decision.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Association will be held January 6, in the afternoon, at the new Home.

The Mary Byrne Memorial Fund has grown considerably during the last three months, with \$103 contributed: Miss Ruwitch, \$8; Miss Ruth Brown, \$25 (a new account); Miss Zelia Cooper, \$20 (payments finished); Miss Edna Meyers, \$25 (a new account); Miss Curry Breckinridge, \$25 (payments finished).

The Mary Byrne Room was occupied twenty-seven days during the month of November by members of the Alumnae Association in good and regular standing.

Miss Louise M. Todd, Class of 1913, is a head nurse in the operating room. She takes the place of Miss Dorothy Smith, Class of 1913, who resigned about December 1st.

Miss Burdena Johnson, Class of 1913, is night supervisor at the Rockford City Hospital, Rockford, Ill.

Miss Mary Thomas, who has been ill, has gone to California for her health.

Miss Caroline Geiken is head nurse of a medical floor at the Washington University Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Ada Graham is still in the West, doing private duty in Seattle.

### Born.

To Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Fessler, a daughter, in October. Mrs. Fessler was Mrs. Elsie M. Green, Class of 1912.

### Married.

Miss Helen Mary Rutherford to Dr. James Ware, Nov. 27, at Grinnell, Iowa.



# The Presbyterian Hospital Bulletin

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CHICAGO, ILL.

APRIL, 1914.

NUMBER 19.

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*Committee: Mrs. James B. Herrick; Mrs. George L. Robinson;  
Mrs. H. H. Belfield; Miss Martha Gemmell.*

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**Subscriptions, 50 Cents a Year, may be sent to Asa Bacon,  
Superintendent, The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago.**

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## EDITORIAL NOTE.

There is no part in the year's program that is more interesting to the members of an organization than that time when the work accomplished is tabulated and it is possible in a measure to estimate the value of the results. Such a time was enjoyed by the Woman's Auxiliary Board at its annual meeting, which was held at the hospital, Monday morning, April sixth. As is customary, an officer of the Board of Managers of the hospital presided. In the absence of the president and vice-president, the secretary, Mr. Douglas, officiated.

The program consisted of an address by the Rev. John Timothy Stone and of the reports of the president of the Woman's Board, Mrs. Graham, and of the standing and nominating committees.

The Woman's Board has fallen in line with other progressives employing scientific efficiency methods, and presented the work of the standing committees through Mrs. Holmes Forsyth, who had combined the various reports into a unified whole.

The Bulletin Committee regrets that it is unable to print Dr. Stone's address, but as he gave it extemporaneously and the committee has no official stenographer, this cannot be done. The committee takes pleasure in presenting Mrs. Forsyth's admirable report and the summary of five years' work which Mrs. Graham entertainingly gave in dramatic form. The committee also takes pleasure in announcing the election of Mrs. D. W. Graham as president, Miss Maria V. Little, treasurer; Mrs. Coffeen, assistant treasurer, and Miss Elizabeth Gates Ross, secretary.

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## IN MEMORIAM.

Byron L. Smith, for many years an honored member of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital, died after a short illness March twenty-second. Though a busy man of affairs, he found time to show his active interest in the hospital, and his loss will be keenly felt by the Board, who valued highly his advice in matters of business. A man of lovable disposition, the soul of honor, a high-minded citizen, a philanthropist, he is missed from a wider circle than that of the hospital.

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The Woman's Auxiliary Board has sustained a great loss in the death of Mrs. John M. Dodson, who died on Friday, April tenth. While Mrs. Dodson's death came after a short illness, her health had been precarious for several years, and it was only the resilience of her spirit that kept her from a state of invalidism.

Mrs. Dodson became a member of the Board in 1904, serving in various capacities, but in no way did she render greater service than in planning the monthly entertainments, which during the past year have given keen delight to the convalescent patients in the hospital.

Mrs. Dodson will be missed by a large circle of friends, for she had a genius for forming and a loyalty in maintaining friendships. To these friends and to Dr. Dodson and the son and daughter the Woman's Board extends its sympathy.

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## AN APPEAL.

The Woman's Board, having just finished the payment of the \$5,000.00 promised towards the endowment of the Mary Byrne Memorial room, has at once started to raise another \$5,000.00 towards endowing a room for the use of ministers and missionaries.

The Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest has pledged \$2,500.00. As \$10,000.00 is the amount necessary for the endowing of a room, another \$2,500.00 must be secured from some other source. Thirty-one ministers and missionaries were cared for last year, free of expense to them.

Who will help?

## ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMITTEES OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY BOARD.

In the City of Capernaum, nineteen hundred years ago, walked a Man to whom sickness was well known, and diseases of mind and body a matter of great personal interest. His life was spent for others, and "when the sun was setting" on one of those strenuous and unselfish days, "all they that had any sick with divers diseases brought them unto Him; and He laid His hand on every one of them and healed them." Following in His footsteps, ever since, men and women have given of themselves and of their possessions to help and relieve their fellowmen. The Christ spirit has grown and spread, until now it reaches from east to west and from pole to pole. With the anxiety for the souls of men has gone the unselfish care for their bodies. To women especially, the sick and suffering have always appealed, and it was a Roman woman, Fabiola by name, who founded at Rome in the fifth century, as an act of penance, the first public hospital.

### THE SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

In looking back over the past year, our minds naturally turn to the completion and putting into service of our new and well-equipped Nurses' School Building. The building was completed, after many delays, in the early autumn, the moving taking place in October, although, as many finishing touches were necessary, the house-warming was not held until December thirty-first. At that time the entire building was thrown open to several hundred admiring friends; an account of this was published in the January Bulletin.

The Women's Auxiliary Board has recently ordered two bronze tablets, placed on either side of the elevator in the school building, to "honor the memory and commemorate the loving service" of Mrs. Charles D. Hamill and Mrs. Joseph Matteson, the two dear friends who were most deeply interested and indefatigable in helping to start our Nurses' School. At the time of the house-warming, their families presented the school with two beautiful lamps, in their memory. It has also been decided by the Executive Committee to name two of our scholarships for these two loyal members. The third scholarship is in memory of Miss Rose B. Mason, for twenty years a most faithful member of the Woman's Board, she having served as Chairman of the Library Committee, and as Treasurer. We are thankful to have the opportunity of keeping her much-loved name on our continuous records in this way, and think the scholarships will have an added dignity

and value to bear these honored names, instead of being designated merely by numbers, as in the past.

#### THE BULLETIN.

The quarterly issnance of the Bulletin certainly has kept us all in close touch with the ever-increasing work of our beloved institution. During the past year the expense of printing and mailing has amounted to \$166.54, but this amount does not in any sense give the least idea of the expenditure of time and unselfish labor in editing this most helpful and interesting publication, the success of which has been largely due to the unselfish and effective efforts of Mrs. J. B. Herrick, the chairman of the committee. Reports from the various departments of the Woman's Auxiliary Board, the Social Service, Superintendent of the Hospital, the Training School for Nurses, the chaplain, nurses, alumni and internes, have appeared in each number. The committee has also endeavored to widen the scope of the Bulletin by securing for each issue an article from a member of the medical staff. These articles have dealt with various phases of the medical and surgical service of the hospital, and have been written successively by Dr. J. Clarence Webster, Dr. James B. Herrick, Dr. Arthur D. Bevan, and Dr. Frank Billings.

#### THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

During the past year your Library Committee has met regularly each month, at the close of the Board Meeting, with an average attendance of five members, and books and magazines were wisely and generously distributed to all patients who cared for them. Mrs. Linnell, the chairman, would extend on behalf of the committee sincere thanks to all who have so kindly sent books, magazines and other printed matter.

#### DEVOTIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Small, who, as chairman of the Devotional Committee, has so faithfully performed her part, toiling in the heat when others were away for the summer, reports as follows:

Your Devotional Committee chairman finds it difficult to estimate in words what has been done by her committee. The hospital has been overcrowded this winter, and the poor certainly have been in our midst. Visits that have been made by the committee go into the thousands, but numbers in this case, as in others, do not give any adequate idea of what has been done. When one sees the faces of foreigners light up when calls are made and "the old story is told," a feeling of satisfaction and gratification comes, making the service a privilege as well as a responsibility. On account of the cosmopolitan character of our work our field is foreign as well as home, and



every kind of problem concerning human life faces the visiting member of the committee from day to day.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON DELICACIES.

Your Committee on Delicacies was as successful as usual, and reflected the skill and efficiency of its able chairman. Its appeal to the Presbyterians of the city for the much desired jellies, preserves, etc., met with generous response. Mrs. Charles A. Reid, who, for many, many years has made this feature of hospital work her especial care, reports the following list:

- 1,583 glasses of jelly.
- 311 quarts of grape juice.
- 228 jars of fruit.
- 108 mallard ducks.
- 21 quarts of jam.
- 14 quarts of pickles.
- 1 case and 8 dozen oranges.

There were many other articles too numerous to mention. Cash donations to this work amounted to \$541.65. The Thanksgiving contribution covered four hundred pounds of turkey, as well as other turkeys whose weights were not recorded, presumably on account of their size. In connection with this should be mentioned the generous Christmas donation, which has already been reported.

#### ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

It is always a pleasure to report the efficient work done by the Entertainment Committee for convalescent patients: the chairman, Mrs. Dodson, reports eight entertainments. These have been furnished by members of the Junior League and the Amateur Musical Club, together with members from the Fullerton Avenue Church, First Church of Evanston, Austin, Hinsdale, Central Park Church and Third Church; also one arranged by Miss Douglas and Miss Blatchford, whose untiring interest never fails. If time permitted, it would be a pleasure to go into detail in commendation of the excellence of these entertainments. The dancing in costume, which was a feature of some of the entertainments, was especially enjoyed.

#### FURNISHING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Henry M. Curtis, as chairman of the Furnishing Committee reports that about \$2,200.00 has been expended by her committee within the past year. During the twelve months one hundred and twenty-two dozen sheets, one hundred and thirty-five dozen pillow slips, two hundred bed spreads, ninety-one dozen napkins, besides table cloths, tray cloths, crash and bleached muslin, have been

purchased. Guest towels have been introduced as an experiment, but it is too early as yet to say with what success. Much pleasure has been given to the men in the different wards by placing at their disposal one dozen checker boards. Over six thousand soap wrappers have been contributed, in return for which flat silver has been secured. Two microscopes have been purchased for the new laboratory in the Training School for Nurses. Acknowledgment is also made of generous donations from the Needlework Guild of America, also from the Oak Park Branch.

Mrs. Bass reports that, as usual, much sewing has been done by the churches. They frequently handled the difficult surgical gowns, and in doing so were constantly reminded of the sufferers for whom they were working.

In this connection, Mrs. Hackney's report of the Thanksgiving Linen Collection should be mentioned, which shows a response from sixteen churches, and a cash collection of \$397.30, and articles to the value of \$76.75, making a total of \$474.05.

#### CHILD'S FREE BED COMMITTEE.

The work of the Child's Free Bed Committee keeps that committee in touch with the pastors of the churches, the superintendents of the Sunday Schools and the members of this Board. Considerable interest has been shown by the Sunday Schools during the past year. Six new schools have been added to the contributing list, the total gifts from these schools amounting to \$90.00. The aim of the committee is to enroll every school in the Chicago Presbytery as a contributor to the Child's Free Bed Fund. A number of the schools set aside their Easter offerings for this fund, and this has caused some of the schools to appear to have given twice in one year and nothing in the succeeding year. Two years ago the Board voted to use the moneys given by the Sunday Schools to endow a bed in the Children's Ward. At the close of this, the second year, half of the amount, or \$2,500.00 has been raised. Fifty schools have contributed \$1,361.59. It is suggested that it would be a good plan to have a representative appointed in each church to take care of the Child's Free Bed Fund.

#### ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

The Associate Membership Committee reports for the year ending March thirty-first, contributions aggregating \$1,455.00, from 870 contributors. These contributions came from 38 churches; 16 churches increased their gifts; 11 churches gave less, and 11 churches the same amount as last year. Miss Stillwell reports that the largest contribution came from the Fourth Church.

## TAG DAY.

As we gather in the autumn, refreshed from summer outings, we lay hold on the problems facing us with faith and vigor, and they are both needed; for the first to make a drain is the great democratic day in October, the most democratic in all the city's splendid benefactions, that day set apart for a general collection of money for the use of children—Tag Day.

Again this great charity showed itself worthy the place it has won in the affections of hundreds of thousands of willing givers by making our own hospital richer by nearly \$1,500.00. The actual amount collected was \$1,567.04; expenses, \$15.05; making a net balance of \$1,491.99, an amount which barely pays for one day's care of the 904 children that were on the free list this past year.

The chairman, Mrs. Todd, in her report, says that "the number of donors seemed to be greater than ever before, and there were more nickels and dimes than ever before, showing the opportunity is improved by those of very slender means to do their part towards the happiness and health of the children of our great city, and that part is done with such joy and enthusiasm as to warm the hearts of those receiving the offering. One of our workers said she felt she could write an essay on gloves; for when she saw the half-dollars and quarters coming from patched and worn gloves (and in many cases gloves with holes in them)—women hurrying to work whose faces showed the struggle they were having to care for themselves and possibly for those whom they love, and the modesty and simplicity of their large giving, she felt it a great privilege to have held the box and to have been humbled and thrilled by the nobleness of so many of her sex.

The statistical report of the members of the Board who gave service on that day was published in the October Bulletin and will not be repeated here.

## SOCIAL SERVICE.

No great change was made in the method of work of any committee this past year except in Social Service, and there the change was most important. It had been evident for some time that the original plan was unsatisfactory, and that no longer could the work be entirely under the control of the Woman's Board. Frequently, quick decisions must be made, and neither the committee as a whole nor the chairman could be unexpectedly reached. Then, too, it was found that not only was the worker helpful to patients, but at times could be equally helpful to the hospital in investigating the financial condition of would-be free cases.

So, after conference with the president of the Board of Managers and the superintendent of the hospital, action was taken in October, 1913, making the Social Service work a department of the hospital directly under the control of the superintendent, but supported by the Woman's Board. At the same time, an Advisory Committee was formed, of which the superintendent of the hospital, and the principal of the Training School for Nurses, are members, with the president of the Woman's Board as chairman. The members of the Visiting Committee are also members of this Advisory Committee, and such other members of the Board as are specially interested in Social Service work.

Miss Elizabeth Douglas is secretary, and the fourth Wednesday morning of each month the time of meeting. At these meetings the worker presents a detailed report, financial and otherwise, and is advised as to her report for the regular monthly meeting of the Board. At the close of December, 1913, Mrs. Olive Hazlitt severed her connection with the hospital to take up a similar line of work with Rush Medical Free Dispensary, and Miss Jessie Breeze was engaged by the superintendent to fill the vacancy. Miss Breeze's work in connection with student nurses' aid is proving most acceptable, and the itemized report of the year's work compiled by her follows:

Old patients continued .....	957
New patients .....	893
Visits in homes .....	1,400
Office calls .....	1,230
Letters received .....	579
Letters written .....	278
Old clothing given .....	273
New clothing given .....	461
Co-operations with other organized charities..	476

Loans have been made to the amount of \$15.95, while there has been received on loans of previous years, combined with this year, \$22.25, which is significant of the work done in teaching self-respect.

The work for children has been of wider interest than usual, there having been 1,142 in the hospital this past year. Particularly interesting has been that for the wee babies, of whom there have been 366, at an average stay of two weeks. Four months ago an urgent appeal was presented to the Board to help save the lives of these little strangers, and the need of mother's milk for many of them was told. Accordingly, a wet nurse was engaged, at a cost of eight dollars a week, but, as already this has meant the saving or



improving the condition of twenty-five babies, is it not worth while? There are those who raise the question, would not some of these babies be better off out of the world than in it?—but who among us would dare take the responsibility of saying “Let him die?”

While we estimate the cost of Social Service work as \$1,600.00 a year, there is a part of it that receives no credit in dollars and cents, as for instance the maternity bags made by the ladies of the Lake View Church, filled with articles both comfortable and practical, that are bringing relief and happiness to many a mother and babe. These bags, cost in actual money, \$42.00, and we regret there is no way by which the Lake View Church can be credited with that amount. The same must be said for similar gifts from Class E of the Third Church Sunday School, and gifts appropriate and useful from many other sources, particularly the generous contribution of three hundred garments from the Chicago Chapter of the Needlework Guild of America.

And still another work has just been instituted, far-reaching in its results. It is the work of Miss Douglas and her friend, Miss Fowler, in the convalescent ward of the Children's Department. These young women devote certain mornings of each week to teaching the children in the ward, giving individual instruction, according to their needs. Hence, there are lessons in fundamental branches, while at the same time others are busy illustrating in water color or crayons the story told them of Washington and Lincoln, and others.

And yet the tale is not ended, for no account of Social Service work in this hospital for the year 1913-14 would be complete without a tribute to the beautiful service of Miss Dorothy Blatchford, whose devotion to the work has filled all who have watched her with optimism in regard to the realization of the young women of this period as to the great significance of life—service to others.

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Probably no committee on the Board gives its chairman more anxiety than that of finance; for from its results and that of associate membership come the resources by which all this great work is carried on. During the past year Mrs. Albert Dick, as chairman, and Mrs. Pomeroy, as co-chairman, have worked hard and successfully, being ably assisted by Mrs. Edward Blair. They report as follows:

The Finance Committee of the Woman's Auxiliary Board has collected, through the pledge system, during the year ending March 31, 1914, the sum of \$3,090.00, which has been turned over to

the treasurer in amounts as received from time to time. This represents subscriptions from eighty-nine members of the Board.

\* \* \*

So the work, God-given and God-blessed, has gone on throughout the year that has passed. To those who have shared in this attempt to relieve the sick and suffering within these walls, has come the reward of the consciousness of duty done and of service faithfully rendered. To these we extend our sincere and appreciative thanks.

I cannot close without a word as to our beloved and unselfish president. Fortunate, indeed, are we to have such executive handling of the manifold duties which must come to her door as president, but more than fortunate are we to have such an example of genuine sympathy, rare judgment, sane and wise suggestions, and, over all, in all, and through all, her kindly, but strong, spirit.

MARION S. FORSYTH.

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## THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY BOARD—IS IT NEEDED?

A Report of Five Years' Leadership Given at the Annual Meeting,

April 6th, 1914, By

MRS. DAVID W. GRAHAM.

(Presented as a Playlet in Three Acts, without regard to Dramatic Unities.)

Title—"A Suppositious Presentation of Facts."

Dramatis Personae—Board of Managers, Woman's Auxiliary Board, Medical Staff, Internes, and Superintendent of Presbyterian Hospital.

### ACT I.

Time—Wednesday, April 1st, 1914, 10:30 a. m.

Scene—Private office in the hospital of President of Board of Managers.

President at desk looking over mail. Takes up letter marked "Woman's Auxiliary Board" in upper left-hand corner. Breaks seal and reads:

To the President of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital,

My dear Mr. President:

At a meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Presbyterian Hospital, held today, Tuesday, March 31st, 1914, it was voted, after careful consideration, to disband.

The great difficulty in securing officers, the unwillingness of the members of the Board to assume positions of great responsibility, combined with the knowledge that many hospitals are successfully conducted without the aid of women, induced this action. With this letter we send a statement of receipts and disbursements of the last five years, with letters of explanation of the method of work from the chairmen of the different committees.

Wishing for the hospital an even greater measure of success in the future than in the past or present,

Very sincerely yours,

The Secretary for the Woman's Auxiliary Board.

Having no intimation of such action, it is a surprised president that receives this letter. He glances at the statement, then hurriedly and imperatively calls a meeting of the Board of Managers.

Curtain falls.

~~ACT II.~~

*Scene II*

Utter disregard of Dramatic Unities.

Time—Same day, 2:00 p. m.

Scene: Corn Exchange Bank—Directors' Room.

Present—A large gathering of Board of Managers—President in chair.

As the president reads to the managers the letter received in the morning, the expression on their faces does not seem to indicate the situation is considered serious, until he remarks: "You understand, gentlemen, this means we must raise ten or twelve thousand dollars more each year or curtail."

"How have the women raised this money?" is asked.

"Chiefly through church organizations," is the reply.

"Well, if they have it all mapped out, why can't we continue it?"

"If the women can raise that money, I guess we can," says another, looking at his colleagues with a laugh, in which they join.

"Good," says the president. "Here is their statement of five years' work, with letters of explanation," and he begins reading the report:

"Item 1—Associate Membership.

"The statement shows that has brought in over \$7,000. We don't want to lose that. The letter indicates a good deal of detail in connection with it. Someone must take it who can give the necessary time."

On the board is a gentleman, possessed both of leisure and good nature. His summers are generally spent on Cape Cod, his winters, wherever fancy dictates, from California to Egypt.

"He is just the one," they all agree, and he accepts. But, on reading his instructions, he is amazed to find the work must be done in January, February and March, which means his midwinter and early spring pleasure will have to be given up, and he remarks: "I'd rather give the money than be obliged to stay home."

"But," reminds the president, "remember, the money returns are only one feature of the work. We are shown its educational value. About a thousand women have had the hospital brought to their notice that otherwise might never have done anything for it."

"Well," replies the gentleman, "this one year, but never again."

"Item 2—'The Child's Free Bed Fund.'"

"What's that—and where does it come from?"

"For free work for children, collected from the Sunday Schools," they are told.

The chairman of this committee is easy to find, for on the Board is one who has been identified with Sunday School work for many years: once superintendent of a large and flourishing school. The very man. He agrees he ought to be able to do that and thinks he can work it through the superintendent. But alas! When he reads his letter of instruction and finds ~~that~~ he is expected to go any distance, any Sunday, in any kind of weather, in order to present in ten or fifteen minutes a plea for the work, and do it so well the school will fairly clamor for envelopes, he rebels and says "he'd rather give the money."

"But," says the president, "it has brought in over \$4,265.00, and the bed the Sunday Schools are endowing must be finished. Besides, the children, young people and their teachers in fifty schools have had the needs of the children in the hospital presented to them and are being educated to bear them in mind."

With a sigh he accepts his task.

The third on the list is "Delicacies." Rather staggering at first sight for men, but this is a Board of unusual attainments, and among its membership is one whose business is that of furnishing choice supplies for the table. He must be a connoisseur on jellies and jams. Who so well qualified as he to assume this position? Furthermore, he would not hesitate to suggest that quality is just as essential as quantity.

He agrees it is just in his line, but thinks he will call the men of the church to his aid, instead of the women. He is accustomed to dealing with men. Accordingly, he arranges his plans, and after some difficulty, thinks all is well, until he begins to receive messages such as this:



"The men of my church object to the month you've given them. They say mid or late winter is no time to ask a man to be generous with the contents of his fruit closet. They want a month in the early autumn."

"That's what they all want," says the chairman. "Tell the men to mark 'Hospital' on a certain number of glasses of jellies and jams when they are putting them up, then they'll not have to think about it when their month comes. Or tell them to give money instead; that's quite as acceptable. The women raised over five hundred dollars a year and twenty-seven hundred dollars in five years for this purpose. Then, you remember, our letter says, a conservative estimate on the value of articles received would easily double that amount."

"I don't think I'd like this for a permanent job," the chairman remarks later to himself.

"And now," says the president, "we've reached a work we cannot fail to carry on, for we've indorsed it for the last five years, and the Woman's Board has at the present time a letter from us, asking them to continue again this year. It is the Tag Day work in October. It has yielded \$11,747, and there is \$3,600 from this fund set aside towards endowing a bed in the Children's Ward. We certainly ought to get that other \$1,400. Besides, we get it from the class whose children we are constantly helping."

This is indeed a startling proposition. They read carefully the letter of instruction: One member for chairman. Qualifications necessary: must be executive, not easily annoyed, and have great persuasive power. Also three of their colleagues to serve on the committee, as four delegates are required to represent the hospital on the Children's Benefit League. Then, two at least, must agree to be present at every monthly meeting of the League, as non-representation at two consecutive meetings is equivalent to a resignation.

"Pretty stiff, aren't they," is the remark, "but if we asked the women to do it—I suppose we can't show the white feather."

The four men are finally agreed upon, though they offer more excuses than the Biblical example.

"Well, what have we to do besides attend meetings?" they ask.

"The letter reads," says the president, "to secure a couple of hundred of workers in order to keep in constant service one hundred badges and a sufficient number of chaperones, of dignified bearing, not too young, and a goodly number of scouts."

Almost a groan is heard. "Two hundred workers, chaperones, scouts!"

"What's the difference between a chaperone and a scout?" is asked.

"A chaperone," replies the president, "protects the young worker from unpleasant comment and answers all questions, and at the same time is equipped for work. A scout must be ready, on demand, to hurry to any part of the city assigned as working territory to the hospital, to settle amicably disputes as to trespassing arising between our workers and workers of any of the other 34 charities interested."

A silence. Then a faint voice belonging to an unassigned manager announces: "I'll be a chaperone," and the rest of the unassigned fall in line.

"But where shall we get the workers?"

"I've been thinking," says the chairman, "this is the time for us to revolutionize Tag Day and get men at work instead of women; then we can use the internes and their friends."

"And the staff for scouts," exclaimed another.

"*Fine*," says the president, "that will give all the doctors around here a chance to see it is not easy to get the money to run this great institution."

The dean of the staff is sent for from his office nearby and the situation put before him.

"So the women have gone out of business," says the genial dean. "I wonder if I scared them when I advised enlarging Social Service in a recent address? But you all look serious. Is this disbanding important?"

"Well," says the president, "our free work this past year amounted to more than \$100,000, and towards this the Woman's Board contributed about a tenth, and unless we pick it up it means retrench in free work in every department."

And the Tag Day plan is told him.

The dean himself is more serious, and leaving the room, says: "I'll see about it."

The next morning every member of the staff finds an unusual communication in his box to the effect that on a certain day in October the entire staff will be divided into squads for scout duty for a certain number of hours from 5:00 a. m. to 7:00 p. m., and to report to the dean for further instructions. They report, they rebel, but no stenographer is present to report proceedings. They appeal to the president, reminding him of their office hours. "I'll tell you," says he, "what I'll do. If you'll all agree to give the proceeds of your office hours on that day to the Children's Charity Fund of the hospital, I'll let you off and we will withdraw from the League. That's what the women did, render service on Tag Day or give a contribution for their work. And some did both."

Profound silence for a time, then, "We are scouts," they announce.

The preceding day, as the dean left the conference to "see about it," the president and managers resume their inspection of the statement.

"Here," says the president, "is the Thanksgiving Linen Offering. Were those women always at work? Did every month have its specified duty?" is asked. "It would seem so," is the reply, "and of course a Thanksgiving collection means November. While not a large collection, it has brought in more than \$1,700, or over \$350 a year, which goes a great way toward paying for the 1,500 sheets and 1,600 pillow cases purchased every year. Besides, there has been a generous donation of articles themselves, which doubles the amount of money."

But all disclaim any knowledge making them suitable for such chairmanship—all save one—and he knows his time has come, for he is noted across the continent for his care of guests, sojourners by the way, and more permanent ones. Who so suited as he to judge of linen, bed and table, both as to quality and durability? He accepts his letter of explanation and decides he, too, will call men to his aid instead of women. After some difficulty, men are secured in some of the churches who will undertake the collection, and he thinks his troubles over, until messages begin coming to him to this effect: "The people of my church say we are always begging for the hospital and they're tired of it."

"Tell them when patients cease asking to be admitted to the hospital on the free list, we, too, can cease begging, and not before, and that is not likely to happen, for we are organized for the purpose of affording surgical and medical aid and nursing to sick and disabled persons of every creed, nationality and color, and the poor we shall always have with us."

"It's my opinion," he says to himself, as he finishes his reply, "we men will soon grow tired of this."

But at last the troubled expression is gone from the face of the president and a smile illumines it, for as he approaches the last collective committee and mentions the words Finance and Pledge, up go the hands of all the bankers, and in unison they cry, "Take me."

The president explains that while, of course, only one can act as chairman, all the rest will be needed as co-workers and advisers, and that the officers of the board also serve on this committee.

They call for the plan of the women, to see what they did and how accomplished. Not that they expect to use the plan, oh no, they, of course, will evolve a better one—simply curiosity.

"Very good," says one of these financiers. "It seems to have brought in quite a tidy sum."

"How much?" asks another. "About \$12,000 in the four years since it has been organized," answers the president.

"The plan seems quite simple and the card system really excellent; perhaps it would be just as well to try it for a year," says a third.

And it is agreed to send out the pledge letter, when they pause and look at each other. Send out the letter, but to whom? The women sent it to their Board and 89 responded, and these few men are their Board and they realize that again must they go down into the pockets into which they have so often gone in the interests of the hospital.

Meanwhile, the treasurer has been doing some arithmetic and says: "All this shows the women have collected some \$40,000 in five years."

"Not so fast, Mr. Treasurer," says the president. "This statement shows we are not through with assets; that much has been collected through committees, but here are seven annual beds to be added to that amount, three of which have been assumed in the last five years; a bequest of \$2,000; about \$1,000 in annual dues of active members; individual contributions for Christmas, Social Service, Training School, and a great list of miscellaneous contributions, making the total \$60,233."

A fine showing they agree, and done quietly. No coming before the public in any conspicuous manner, as was necessary once, spending an enormous amount in order to make a goodly sum on occasion, but an annual dependable income.

"But," remarks the treasurer, "it is easy enough to get money if the plea is well presented; the real test of ability is the way it is used."

"How have the women spent all this money?"

"Here," says the president, "is their record of disbursements." "You will notice that all money for the support of beds, and that coming from Sunday Schools, and collected on Tag Day, has been turned over at once to the treasurer of the Board of Managers; over that the Woman's Board exercised no control, which means they have collected and given to us to spend over \$28,000. And the same with the money collected for delicacies; that has been sent at once to the superintendent to spend according to demand, chiefly on fresh fruits; but all other money they absolutely controlled."

"They seemed to have had in mind the immediate needs of the hospital, for their first appropriation was for furnishings, to which they



added the Linen Collection; and this report shows that in these past five years they have spent over \$19,000 in this way."

"But this entry, I fail to understand," and the president looks puzzled.

"Twenty dozen best triple plate Rogers Bros.' teaspoons in exchange for 5,375 wrappers."

"Teaspoons, wrappers." "What's the connection?" "What is a wrapper?"

"An article of woman's dress, isn't it?"

"But what could they be doing with 5,375 of them, and exchanging them for teaspoons?"

"What does the letter say?"

"There is no letter for this item: it seems to be an insertion."

"But here's a footnote that probably explains." Reads:

"This means *live* workers, as laundresses claim priority in wrappers."

"What have we to do with laundresses?" Reads further:

"It is our expectation this coming year to double the number of wrappers."

A state of collapse is prevented by the last few words: "Soap firms are very generous in exchange." Light dawns. Flat silver in exchange for soap wrappers.

"We'll buy spoons," is the decision.

"I'm afraid," remarks the treasurer, "we shall miss this Woman's Board. I had no idea they had helped so much."

"Here," says the president, "is an item of \$5,000. That, you remember, they paid towards the endowing of the Mary Byrne Memorial room. That came in connection with their work for the Training School, and you notice they paid out over \$1,000 in scholarships, besides keeping a sufficient sum on hand to meet any emergency for a loan.

"Then, five years ago they installed Social Service, on which they have spent \$6,000. That action made us pioneers in this city in such work in connection with hospitals, and while it seems not to be direct help to us, yet to be in line with hospitals of first rank, we must have Social Service; besides, the following up of patients leaving the hospital who need such oversight, is a work of humanity not to be ignored.

"The Bulletin is a small matter of expense—about \$150 a year—but not one of us would give the time nor have the patience to see to its publication, and yet it is of great value, not only as an advertising medium, but historically."

The group around the president has grown more thoughtful, and one says: "I had not realized the magnitude of their work. When was that Board organized?"

"I am told," said the president, "that it was organized at the request of the Board of Managers, as soon as they themselves were formed, for the purpose of awakening and maintaining interest in the hospital and aiding in whatever way its help may be needed, and surely they have faithfully lived up to their purpose."

"Do you suppose," asks another, "they could be persuaded to re-organize? There must be women who will consent to be officers. They do a work not in our line. The hospital needs them."

"We might try; it will do no harm to ask."

And to the secretary of the Woman's Board is sent the following letter:

To the Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary Board,

My dear Madam Secretary:

We, the members of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital, having received your communication of March 31st and carefully examined its enclosed statement, realize the important work done by the Woman's Board and acknowledge our inability to continue work that seems so distinctly to call for woman's judgment and patience, and beg a reconsideration of the decision. There must be conscientious women in the membership who will in turn serve as officers. We feel a refusal will be detrimental to the greatest efficiency of the hospital.

Hoping for a favorable reply, we are,

Faithfully yours,

The Secretary for the Board of Managers.

### ACT III.

Time—April 6th, 1914, 11:00 a. m.

Scene—Chapel of hospital.

A large gathering of members of the Woman's Board, with guests; representatives from the Board of Managers, including Moderator of General Assembly and other ministers, the Secretary of the Board of Managers presiding.

The Secretary of the Woman's Board reads letter received from Board of Managers, to which the president of the Woman's Board adds her plea for continuance in service and willingness on the part of the members to serve for a time in the positions to which they are called. She reminds them of the work on which no valuation in dollars and cents could be placed, and hence was not included in the statement. Of the more than 5,000 calls made by the Social Service

visitor and the impossibility of estimating the value to the community, as well as to the individual, of such oversight. Of the number to whom a little financial aid had been given in a time of stress, yet keeping them removed from the class of paupers by considering it a loan, whenever possible, rather than a gift.

"Who can place a money value," she continues, "on the more than 11,000 calls made by the Visiting Committee? Perhaps nothing more than a few words of greeting, or a longer visit, according to the need, but sowing the seed of Christian sympathy and kindness that will bear fruit in many ways.

"Who can place a money value on the patient, faithful, laborious work of the Library Committee, yet one has only to walk through the halls or peep into the rooms of the hospital and see the books in use to know of its application.

"Who can place a money value on the brightness and cheer of the entertainments—not only at the holiday season, but at regular intervals during the year, when talent of high artistic merit and lower in the scale has brought its gift to help out the monotony and tedium of hospital convalescence?

"Who can place a money value on the work just instituted by the young women of our Board in the Children's Department? Who can tell the value later in life to these children, hence to the community, of this personal attention?

Who can place a money value on the sewing done by the women of our churches, whose thoughts are busy, as their fingers fly, with the hospital to whom the finished work goes?

"Is not all this distinctly woman's work? And is it not needed in this hospital? Ought we ever to grow weary of giving such service, and ought we not, *all of us*, be willing to serve in turn, according to our ability?"

As she finishes her appeal, a member, rising, moves that the action of March 31 be reconsidered and the Board continue its work, each member pledging herself, for a time, to whatever duty she is considered fitted. The motion is unanimously carried.

Before adjourning the meeting, the president says:

"While this has been our work, we do not forget that back of it all has stood one—a man—ever in sympathy, never too busy to listen, to advise, and to whose courteous consideration much of our success is due. To our superintendent, Mr. Asa Bacon, we give this acknowledgment with all appreciation:

"'Long live Mr. Bacon as superintendent of this hospital, and long live the Woman's Auxiliary Board, with its unity of purpose and harmony of action.'"

## THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

REV. E. N. WARE, D. D., Chaplain.

It is just a year since Rev. J. Van Emen Berger accepted the call of the Berwyn Church to become its pastor. The vacancy caused by the going of Mr. Berger was filled by the committee in the appointment of Rev. E. N. Ware, D. D., who had been for eight years pastor of Endeavor Church. Dr. Ware continued to serve the hospital as Mr. Berger had, visiting two days in the week, and conducting the service in the Chapel on Sunday morning during the summer. In the early winter the Presbytery's Committee on the Hospital appointed Dr. Ware as permanent Chaplain. Since that time he has visited the hospital every day, in addition to conducting the Sunday morning preaching service.

There are no statistics of the year's work to be recorded, except perhaps, to note an increase in the number of patients who have attended the Sunday morning service.

The year's work has been of such a character that its results are to be felt rather than tabulated. Judging from the expressions of appreciation which have been heard from the lips of those attending the Chapel services, one may feel assured that it has been worth while. Said one, "I am a Catholic, but the service did me good." A young man said, "Your sermon yesterday morning helped me to decide for the ministry."

The life of the Chaplain has been greatly enriched by the ministry which has been his, both in the Chapel and among the patients.

He has found a most willing co-operation on the part of the nurses and the superintendent and president. The Social Service Department of the Women's Auxiliary Board has, at his suggestion, supplied comforts to several of the patients.

The musical part of the Chapel service has been no small part in making it of real help and profit. Miss Snell has brought rare skill and heart into the service.

The young men and women who have so faithfully and willingly helped in bringing the patients to the Chapel must not be forgotten. Their service has been necessary and appreciated.

In a sermon on "Being Religiously Deceived," the Chaplain quoted a poem of Dr. Washington Gladden. So many asked where a copy might be found he had it printed on the reverse side of his hospital card and has distributed many copies. That it may have even a wider circulation, it is given as the closing part of the Chaplain's report:

# The Presbyterian Hospital Bulletin

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Chicago, Ill.

JULY, 1914.

Number 20.

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*Committee: Mrs. James B. Herrick; Mrs. George L. Robinson;  
Mrs. H. H. Belfield; Miss Martha Gemmell.*

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Subscriptions, 50 Cents a Year, may be sent to Asa Bacon,  
Superintendent, The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago.

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## EDITORIAL.

The Bulletin dislikes being its own advocate. It would much prefer leaving anything so personal in the hands of its friends, but unfortunately its friends rally to its support in every way except financially.

At the request of the President of the Board of Managers and the Superintendent of the hospital, the Woman's Auxiliary Board undertook five years ago the composition and printing of a quarterly which should endeavor to give to the hospital's constituency a report of the social and charitable work being done and, to those unacquainted with the hospital, an idea of the scope of its philanthropic work. Finding no model to copy, it has felt its way somewhat hesitatingly, trying to follow those lines that might meet a suspected interest. That the Bulletin meets in some measure that interest is evidenced by occasional complaints that a number has failed to reach the complaining subscriber. The Bulletin is glad of even this form of appreciation but would value more than any other form a paid subscription list that will place it on the credit, and not debit, side of the books of the Woman's Board.

The Bulletin does not attempt to give any account of the medical work of the hospital except as it prints occasionally some untechnical article solicited from a member of the medical staff upon a topic of general interest. A publication that would present adequately the work of the medical staff must be purely scientific in character and would therefore have to be in other hands than the Woman's Auxiliary Board. Therefore, until the hospital as a scientific institution prints its great bulletin, may not this modest pioneer have sufficient financial support to make it feel self-respecting?



## WOMAN'S BOARD NOTES.

The brief devotional service opening the regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Board is always assumed by a pastor's wife, but Chicago being the meeting place of the General Assembly this year, the board had a pleasant surprise at its June gathering. At the urgent request of the secretary, warmly seconded by the president, Dr. Roberts, ex-moderator of the Assembly and for thirty years its stated clerk, read the Scripture lesson and offered prayer, after which he spoke briefly of the work of the Presbyterian hospitals of New York and Philadelphia.

\* \* \*

The midsummer months are busy times for workers with children. While the many organizations having charge of the outings give abundant opportunities, yet the trips must all be arranged.

It is rare that this provision is made but for one child in a family, but almost always for the mother and several other children. So times must be arranged when all can be accommodated and family affairs adjusted. Then enters in the question of a proper amount of suitable clothing, and it is much regretted that so much of seeming greater importance crowded out the presentation to the Board in the late Winter or early Spring this matter of equipment for summer outings. This will be the special duty of a member of the Social Service Committee this coming year and the mistake is not likely to happen again. The very complete report of Miss Breeze for this last quarter, which suggests the needs of the Social Service Department for summer work, will be read with much interest.

\* \* \*

Miss Rohlge's report for the babies and little children hints at the difficulty of securing a proper wet nurse. Many have been examined since losing the first, but not until recently has one stood the tests.

It certainly is to be hoped nothing will prevent her remaining through the hot weather period.

\* \* \*

Since the last issue of the Bulletin no additional gift has been received for the endowed room for ministers and missionaries.

As I write, there stands before me a picture of a missionary family, father, mother, son and daughter. On July 1 the father and mother said "good-bye" to the son and daughter, who are left at Oberlin, while they return to the work assigned them at Sidon, Syria.

From seven to ten years of separation from the strongest tie earth offers. Is it too much to ask that we prepare room for them and all similarly situated against a time of need?

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## OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE VACATIONIST AND THE STAYER AT HOME.

The following letter speaks for itself and needs no comment:  
My dear Mrs. —:—

May I urge upon you as Chairman of the Delicacy Committee from your Church to make special effort this Summer for a larger contribution of fruit?

Last year the total contribution for the hospital fell short more than a thousand glasses of jelly, while the increase of patients was more than a thousand.

Will you not beg the women of your Church to set aside during the preserving time, fruit ready for the month of their contribution? They can procure glasses from the Matron of the Hospital.

Caring for the sick in our hospital certainly should appeal to us all.

Yours very truly,

LUCY A. REED,  
*Chairman Delicacy Com.*

\* \* \*

The Library Committee of the Woman's Auxiliary Board requests that those who are taking away with them a goodly supply of vacation reading, would keep the needs of the committee in mind and bring back such books for the hospital. The popular, light stories serve their purpose upon reading, and they may repeat that service many times if they are brought to the hospital.

The Committee will sincerely appreciate all reading matter of this kind which may come to them in the Fall.

GRACE B. LINNELL,  
*Chairman.*

\* \* \*

The following leaflet sent out this month by Mrs. John B. Lord proves once more that the Woman's Board is always on the alert to open new channels for revenue and is always ready to receive suggestions toward that effect. It frequently takes time for the suggestion to become operative, as it must be well considered before being launched. This was the case in the latest venture. It is now about

two years since the suggestion was made that out-going patients would give such an appeal favorable consideration, but at the meeting of the Board in May, action was taken authorizing Mrs. Lord to draw up and send out a suitable letter. Great care has been taken in the wording and much is hoped and expected from the enterprise. Mrs. Lord receives monthly from the office of the hospital a list of the out-going patients, to whom she may send the letter, and we await with interest her report of returns at the October meeting.

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## SOCIAL SERVICE FUND OF THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO.

Many patients on leaving the hospital have expressed a desire to show in some way their appreciation of the care and benefit they have received. This may be done by contributing to the Social Service Fund. By Social Service is meant the care and oversight of needy convalescent patients after they have left the hospital. It is the kind of work which tends to better conditions both physically and mentally, and has become a very important feature of hospital work, because it not only aids the individual needy patient, but also, by preventing repeaters, enables the hospital to care for a greater number.

Social Service is conducted in the Presbyterian Hospital under the direction of the superintendent and is entirely supported by the Woman's Auxiliary Board.

If you are not already a contributor to the free work of the hospital through the established Associate Membership, will you aid in this way?

A contribution of any size will be gratefully received and applied to the Social Service Fund.

A contribution of two or more dollars will include a year's subscription to the Bulletin, the hospital magazine, published quarterly and containing items of interest in regard to the hospital. The Woman's Auxiliary Board, internes, and nurses. A full article on Social Service is in each issue.

Mrs. JOHN B. LORD,  
*Chairman.*

Kindly fill out blank below, detach, and return to Mrs. John B. Lord, 4857 Greenwood Ave.

..... *Name*  
..... *Address*  
.....

## REPORT OF NURSES'S TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Graduating Exercises of the School for Nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital took place on Tuesday afternoon, June 16, at three o'clock. This being the first year in the new home, the event was especially interesting, and a large number of friends attended, over two hundred in all. An added dignity was lent to the occasion by the much appreciated presence of the Men's Board of Managers. It was a clever thought on Mr. Day's part to call a meeting for that morning, which included luncheon at the hospital, after which it was very convenient for the members to cross the street and attend the exercises.

With ideal weather, after a week of torrid heat everyone was in a mood to enjoy the day; and the splendid, large assembly room, reception room, hall and dining-room, all looked gay and festive, decorated with beautiful flowers sent to the twenty-five graduates.

The program began with prayer by Rev. E. A. Ware, Chaplain of the Hospital.

The President, Mr. Day, as Chairman, then introduced Rev. James G. K. McClure, the well-known President of McCormick Theological Seminary, who spoke most beautifully to the class, expressing as his wish for them that they should be "large-hearted, true-hearted, steady-hearted, bright-hearted and loving-hearted."

Miss Lucille Stevenson, who sang at the graduation of the first class of our School for Nurses, ten years ago, kindly favored us again at this time with her glorious voice, with Mr. Campbell at the piano.

Then followed a delightful address by Mrs. Arthur T. Aldis, the charming President of the Visiting Nurses' Association, who gave a synopsis of her recent popular paper on Florence Nightingale, most appropriate and interesting at this time, and a great treat to all her hearers.

A copy of the fascinating biography of the noted founder of modern nursing, by Sir Edward Clark, on which this essay was based, has recently been presented to the library of the school, and after hearing Mrs. Aldis' description and quotations, it will be strange, if the two volumes are not in constant demand by the student nurses.

Although the name of Mrs. Graham was not printed on the program, owing to the uncertainty of her being in town on this date, as Mr. Day truly expressed it, no program of this sort would be complete without hearing from her, and the hearty applause which greeted this beloved President of the Woman's Auxiliary Board, as she rose from her seat on the platform, left no doubt as to the

popularity of the one whose rare mind and devoted energies have led this Board to accomplish so much important work for the hospital.

Mrs. Graham took for the text of her remarks the three memorial tablets in the new building, paying a beautiful tribute to Mr. O. S. A. Sprague, "the man of broad vision—the Christian gentleman—the loyal friend"—for whom his friends (those who knew him best) had given the large tablet in the vestibule.

Then she spoke in a touching way of Mrs. Charles D. Hamill, the faithful President of the Woman's Auxiliary Board for twelve years, and her ardent helper, Mrs. Joseph Matteson, to honor whose memory and commemorate their loving service on the School for Nurses Committee (in its trying early days, when this splendid school was started), the Woman's Board has recently had made and put up each side of the elevator, two other memorial tablets.

Surely none of the nurses who heard Mrs. Graham's earnest words about these three unforgotten friends of the Presbyterian Hospital, will ever pass the tablets without feeling a fresh inspiration for her work in the lovely lives of those "gone before"—"whose works do follow them."

Mr. Day, who had been especially happy in his introductory remarks, now presented the diplomas to the attractive young women in the graduating class—giving them good advice and encouragement in impressive words; after which the class pins were given by the Chairman of the School for Nurses Committee. It was rather a difficult task for a mere chairman to follow four such illustrious presidents as had just spoken such inspiring words of wisdom! But surely to the young women who have chosen the beautiful profession of following in the footsteps of "The Lady with the Lamp"—described by Mrs. Aldis—the motto "Noblesse Oblige" seemed an appropriate one to offer; and we feel sure that they will all wear the symbol of their choice in a way that is worthy.

The program closed with another glorious song by Miss Stevenson, after which a pleasant social hour followed, tea being served in the dining-room.

To all the kind friends who so graciously assisted in making this program an unusually attractive one, the Committee in charge wishes to express many heartfelt thanks.

HELEN V. DRAKE,  
*Chairman.*



**T**HAT the inmates of the Hospital may enjoy regular worship, brief services are held every Sunday morning in the Chapel at eleven o'clock.

The services consist of singing, scripture, prayer and a brief sermon, to comfort and cheer the sick.

MARION G. COLE, Chaplain.



NURSES' HOME  
Ashland Boulevard and Congress Street

## SOCIAL SERVICE REPORT.

During the quarter ending June 30, this department had 431 cases under observation; 76 of which were maternity cases and 129 children. Three hundred and fifteen calls were made in the homes, for which we spent \$13.50 in car fare. Two hundred and thirty-five calls were received in the office, some of these to arrange for entrance to the hospital and many for advice in difficulties. Sixteen calls of investigation were made outside the hospital. One hundred and thirty-seven letters were received and 89 were written. One dollar and seventy-six cents was spent for postage. Seventy-six pieces of used clothing were distributed and 176 new infants' garments were sent to destitute homes.

Many boxes and packages of clothing have been received from members of the Woman's Board.

Mrs. Bacon, the internes and nurses, Miss Berganer, Miss Nickerson and Miss Hillas, bring us useful things from time to time.

New infants' garments were received as follows: Fourteen outing flannel kimonos with crocheted slippers; 14 shaker flannel slips; 9 kimono jackets; 6 pinning blankets; 10 infant blankets; 44 kimono short gowns, and 25 napkins.

We have supplied 3 elastic belts to patients who were not prepared to pay at once. One patient repaid in full promptly. The other two we expect to collect from in small amounts from time to time.

We have had a number of especially interesting cases among which are:

Mrs. Gervais had a hard time to carry her baby to term and was very sick at the time of birth. She is so grateful for the good care both received. She comes frequently for advice, following it much more exactly than most of our patients.

Mrs. Bansback has been reported to you before. She is supposed to live on a diet of lettuce, radishes and other green vegetables together with meat, eggs, oil and nuts. Her husband earns \$13.00 per week and there is one child—a big girl. The special diet is, therefore, a serious problem. Through the Englewood District of United Charities she was able to go to the Tribune Summer Hospital at Camp Algonquin for ten days in June, where she gained a pound and had a delightful rest. But like *Areminta* in the story, she likes the city best.

Mrs. Tammage and Mrs. Prostko came to the hospital firmly convinced they were in much more serious condition than the doctor

found. Both made prompt and satisfactory recoveries so far as the doctors were concerned, but the patients were not convinced. Mrs. Prostko is feeling much better and is carefully following instructions for diet and exercise. Mrs. Tammage was sure she was unable to care for her baby, sixteen months old. Knowing that she could do so we arranged for her care at Chicago Convalescent Home, the baby to accompany her. She remained only one day. After a few days a relative took the baby and Mrs. Tammage again went to Convalescent Home, where we hope she is gaining, and after she leaves there we hope she will be able to go to Camp Goodwill with the baby, where Miss Kuehler is ready to teach her how to take care of the baby properly.

Mrs. Boemish's baby was born in April. As soon as she was able to resume her home duties the husband, who had incipient tuberculosis, was sent to Edward Sanitarium at Naperville, his lodge paying the expenses, and also supplied her with a small weekly allowance which stopped the last of June. She must now depend upon what she can earn working at home. The United Charities are assisting when necessary; they have paid the rent and expenses of moving to cheaper quarters. Mrs. Boemish is facing her difficulties bravely and sensibly and says she gets encouraging reports of her husband's improvement.

Eva had been employed as a maid on the South side, her mistress not knowing she was pregnant, until a short time before the birth of the baby. When labor began she was sent to the hospital and a few days later the Head Nurse received a telephone message from the employer that she was to give the baby for adoption and the family would take the girl back as maid. This was reported to us and we visited the girl, finding she had been in this country only eight months, and could understand only a limited amount of English. We telephoned the employer to say we would like a personal interview and would call upon her, but we were unable to keep that appointment, and were told on making another attempt that it was hardly worth while, as she had given a great deal of thought to the matter and was convinced that was the right thing to do. An attempt was made to see the relative the girl came to in Chicago, but she also had been instructed similarly and as the girl was sure her employer was right and could understand so little English, we notified the employer it was impossible for us to do anything further. While many people are looking for babies to adopt there are more offered than there are people ready to take them. The following day we learned the employer had asked the Foundlings' Home to take the

mother and baby. A week or so later a mutual friend enlightened the employer that another point of view was not only fair but probably wiser for the girl and then told us. We could only urge that the employer should explain her new views to Eva and to Miss Shipman and we knew Miss Shipman would do whatever was best for the girl as far as possible.

Charles Friedman, a Jewish boy fifteen years old, has been in the hospital a year and was in other hospitals three or four years. He is ambitious to learn but unable to go to school. Miss Douglass taught him as long as she was at home, but after she went away in the Spring he had little instruction. It occurred to us that another patient, also long in the hospital, was a teacher of experience and might like to help Charles. They have been having lessons almost daily to the benefit of both.

Poor little John Peck, fifteen months old! He was not very sick and needed hospital care only a short time, but it was hardly a home he returned to. The mother was ready to have another baby any day and there were three children under four years old. A notice to move had been given several days ago and might be put in force any time. The father earned small wages regularly, but he would not pay rent for longer than a few months and the notices to move were frequent and landlords who would have them few. We visited once only; found the baby well but not happy nor comfortable, the poor mother wretched in every way and the United Charities looking after the family. They are better equipped to manage such a situation than we are; nevertheless there is a heartache every time we think of that poor mother and her children.

Julia Dailey, twelve years old, has St. Vitus dance and nine brothers and sisters! Her father was injured three years ago and unable to work for more than a year. He now earns \$13.50 per week with an occasional opportunity for extra work. An older brother and sister work. The home is small and overflowing with people. Not a good place for a child sick as Julia is, so the doctor urged her coming to the hospital where she has improved rapidly. Just as schools were closing a fourteen-year-old brother heard of some work for the vacation and went to apply for it. Coming home he tried to board a moving train and lost part of one foot. He was in a hospital before his mother knew of the accident. He is doing very well and is at home now although in bed.

Margaret Frame, fifteen years old, had three severe attacks of appendicitis since Thanksgiving and her mother sent her to the hospital for operation. We learned the father deserted a short time



ago, but both mother and child are thankful. The mother was a patient in Cook County Hospital several weeks and has a bad heart. She keeps a little delicatessen shop, is behind with her rent and in debt for her stock but the landlord is lenient and creditors have not pressed their claims. Grove House, Evanston, has taken Margaret for convalescence and we hope a few more weeks will see the mother relieved of much of her anxiety.

JESSIE BREEZE,  
*Social Service Worker.*

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### REPORT FROM CHILDREN'S WARD.

The work in the Children's Ward in the past month has consisted more in the care of the older children than of the infants. Both wards have been filled most of the month and I can safely say there is not a child in them who is not making progress toward recovery.

We have three little girls, 5, 10 and 12 years of age, all of whom have suffered with that dreadful form of rheumatism that leaves joints deformed and stiff. They are in different stages of the disease, but all doing well. All three of these little girls are away from parents—one coming from Kansas, the other two from Wisconsin—one of them having been with us since last Fall.

Our little 6-year-old Grace from Arkansas, who when asked "What is the matter" says, "I swallowed concentrated lye," is doing all that we can expect. She is still swallowing string as a guide to the passing of the dilators through the constricted part of the œsophagus—she is taking more food by mouth and is getting fat and rosy. She remarked a few days ago, "I don't never get hungry any more," meaning that the food she was able to take was sufficient to keep away the awful hunger she had had for so many months. Her patience and courage is marvelous. It is really a privilege to know the child.

We have three children with St. Vitus dance. Dora, who has been here since the early part of March, is improving daily. She does not come from a very comfortable home and the doctor is keeping her until complete recovery is assured, for fear of relapse.

Another little one who is having her third attack and is quite a way from recovery was proudly showing a piece of the Chicago Tribune that had in it a picture of her little cousin picking wild flowers at Algonquin Camp, where she had been sent by the Fresh

Air Fund, and this little Agnes is looking forward to the time when she may be well enough to go there, too.

A very pathetic little patient came to us a few days ago—Veronica, five and one-half years old, a little Polish girl—who had fallen backwards into a tub of hot water. The burn is extensive but not deep. She lies on her face all the time with the burn exposed to the air from an electric fan to aid in the drying process. This is called the open air treatment. The doctor thinks she will recover but she will no doubt be in the hospital many weeks.

In our nursery at present we have 10 babies, two of these being fed by their own mothers.

We have a very sick little Italian girl 14 months old who has been here about 3 months. She has broncho-pneumonia. The last few days she has shown improvement, much to our satisfaction. A very pathetic thing is the way in which the mother comes to see the child. It fretted a great deal after the mother would leave, so to prevent this the mother disguises herself and slips down the ward and hides behind a screen. From this vantage point she watches the baby for an hour, then takes off her disguise and slips out again.

And little John, another Italian baby, who came in when 4 weeks old, has been here two months. He has had three operations for the repair of cleft palate and double hare-lip, and has gained 1 pound through it all. He is now ready to go home. It is the first baby to come to this young couple and they seem quite helpless in regard to it, but it was sent in by the Infant Welfare Society and will be watched over by that society when it leaves us.

Our three malnourished babies are all doing well. Four-months-old Caroline, who came in about 17 days ago, weighing 6 pounds 12 ounces, has gained almost a pound.

You are no doubt interested to know that we have just recently secured the services of a wet nurse through Miss Shipman of the Foundlings Home. Her baby boy is 4 months old. She does not give the abundance of milk that our former nurse did, but is a great blessing. So far she has fed but one baby beside her own, it being a 3-pound, 2-months baby that would not thrive until breast milk was obtained for it. This baby has spent these two months of its life in an incubator.

It is such a relief to know that when our sick, hot-weather babies come that we have mother's milk for them.

M. ROHTGE,  
*Head Nurse.*

## THE CHILD'S FREE BED.

It is the policy of the Woman's Auxiliary Board to train the children of the Presbyterian Sunday Schools in habits of philanthropy by asking them to raise funds for the endowment of free beds in the children's ward in the hospital. The thought is not so much that money, an ever needed necessity, be brought into the treasury of the hospital, though that is appreciated, but that the children may be led to consider and help persistently and regularly the child without opportunity. A fund of \$5,000.00 is needed to endow in perpetuity one bed. Thus far two beds have been endowed and bear the following names: Sunshine Bed and Mary A. McDivitt Bed.

In pursuance of this plan the Committee of the Woman's Board in charge of this work has sent out annual appeals to the superintendents of the Sunday Schools in the Presbytery and has at times sent a representative to speak to various schools in behalf of the children's work.

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The Child's Endowed Bed Committee sent this Spring the following letter and report to the superintendent of every Sunday School which had contributed to the Endowed Bed Fund.

The vote on the name for the bed was unanimous in favor of the "Cheer-up" Bed.

\* \* \*

My dear Mr. —:

Chicago, May 22, 1914.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we send you a complete report of the Child's Endowed Bed Fund.

This report shows the entire amount given by each Sunday school with the rank for the last two years.

A little over one-half of the amount necessary for the endowment of the bed has been given and it is now our privilege to name the bed and place the plate in the children's ward.

Each Sunday school contributing to this fund is entitled to a vote and we present to you the following names:

1. The "Glad" Bed.
2. The "Cheer-up" Bed.

Will you submit these names to your school—notifying the Chairman of the Committee of the result of the vote by June 1st?

We would like to express to you again our hearty appreciation of your interest and support with the hope that next year we may be able to complete our endowment. Very cordially yours,

MARY D. SLATER,

*Chairman Endowed Bed Committee.*

Rank of School 1913-14.	Name of School.	Amount Given 1913-14.	Rank, 1912-13.	Amount Given 1912-13.	Total Amount Given.
1.	First .....	\$ 300.00	1	\$ 300.62	\$ 600.62
2.	Oak Park .....	125.00	2	100.00	225.00
3.	Kenwood Evangelical ...	72.00	4	81.50	153.50
4.	Third .....	65.15	19	15.00	80.15
5.	Campbell Park .....	51.00	25	5.00	56.00
6.	Hyde Park .....	50.00	5	50.00	100.00
7.	Fullerton Ave. ....	46.13	8	39.33	85.46
8.	Lake Forest .....	43.60	7	43.60	87.20
9.	Church of Covenant .....	40.09	10	28.72	68.81
10.	Crerar Memorial .....	38.00	17	17.50	55.50
11.	Hinsdale Congregational.	35.00	9	35.05	70.05
12.	Ravenswood .....	34.00	23	7.00	41.00
13.	Evanston First .....	31.60	..	.....	31.60
14.	Wilmette.....	28.00	..	.....	28.00
15.	Edgewater .....	25.00	..	.....	25.00
	Highland Park .....	25.00	11	25.00	50.00
	Woodlawn Park .....	25.00	3	85.00	110.00
16.	Chicago Heights.....	20.00	14	20.30	40.30
	Evanston Second .....	20.00	13	23.00	43.00
	Second .....	20.00	15	20.00	40.00
17.	La Grange .....	18.00	..	.....	18.00
	Normal Park .....	18.00	12	24.00	42.00
18.	Austin .....	17.00	..	.....	17.00
19.	Hinsdale Presbyterian ..	16.00	..	.....	16.00
20.	Eighth .....	15.00	21	10.00	35.00
	Hebron Welsh .....	15.00	19	15.00	30.00
	Sixth .....	15.00	17	17.10	32.10
21.	Granville Ave. ....	14.75	..	.....	14.75
22.	River Forest .....	13.71	..	.....	13.71
23.	Erie Chapel .....	11.67	..	.....	11.67
24.	Bethany.....	10.00	..	.....	10.00
	Central Park .....	10.00	21	10.00	20.00
	Englewood .....	10.00	15	20.00	30.00
	Lake View .....	10.00	..	.....	10.00
	Oak Park Second.....	10.00	24	6.00	16.00
	Olivet Memorial .....	10.00	21	10.00	20.00
	Seventh .....	10.00	16	19.50	29.50
	Wheaton .....	10.00	21	10.00	20.00
25.	Christ .....	9.19	20	10.92	20.11
26.	Endeavor .....	8.00	25	5.00	13.00
27.	Faith, Austin .....	6.70	..	.....	6.70
28.	Bethlehem .....	5.00	21	10.00	15.00
	Drexel Park .....	5.00	..	.....	5.00
	Pullman .....	5.00	..	.....	5.00
	Ridgeway Ave. ....	5.00	25	5.00	10.00
	Riverside .....	5.00	25	5.00	10.00
	Scotch Westminster ....	5.00	21	10.00	15.00
	South Park .....	5.00	..	.....	5.00

Rank of School 1913-1914,	Name of School.	Amount Given 1913-14.	Rank, 1912-13.	Amount Given 1912-13.	Total Amount Given.
29.	Brookline .....	3.00	19	12.35	15.35
	Ninth .....	3.00	26	3.00	6.00
30.	Fifty-second Ave. ....	2.00	25	5.00	7.00
	Fourth .....	.....	7	43.60	43.60
	Buena Memorial .....	.....	9	35.00	35.00
	Forty-first .....	.....	11	25.00	25.00
	Emerson St. ....	.....	22	7.12	7.12
	Itasca .....	.....	..	5.00	5.00
	Rogers Park .....	.....	..	5.00	5.00
	Roseland C. E. ....	.....	..	2.50	2.50
	Millard Ave. ....	.....	..	1.25	1.25
	Miscellaneous .....	1.00	..	3.00	4.00
	Carried over .....	.....	..	25.00	25.00
		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$1,396.59	..	\$1,256.90	\$2,653.49

## CHAPEL NOTES.

REV. E. N. WARE, *Chaplain.*

The great stream flows on through the hospital and the chapel is a resting place for many. The high privilege of this ministry grows with each month. There is very little opportunity of knowing my congregation—as a pastor knows his, which appears before him Sabbath after Sabbath for years.

The wife of a Western pastor remarked as she left the chapel for the second time, "Doctor, you have a new congregation every Sunday, don't you?" She was right. This fact only increases the importance of the ministry.

The meeting of the General Assembly in the city brought several guests of note to the care of the hospital. Dr. Bracken, a pioneer of Missions in Kansas, came to the hospital with a broken thigh, the result of a fall at the Fourth Church. While convalescing from this accident an old trouble returned and he died shortly after.

Mrs. Fleming, on her furlough from her missionary work with her husband, Dr. Fleming, in India, was a star patient for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Fulton, wife of Rev. S. A. Fulton of Holton, Kan., who attended the Assembly with her husband—a commissioner—did not return with him, remaining at the hospital for a time.

The chaplain was privileged to take part in the commencement exercises of the Nurses' Training School, at which 25 were graduated.



Dr. J. G. K. McClure's address was full of wholesome suggestions for the coming days.

The gift of electric fans for the wards by one of the members of the Woman's Auxiliary has been most acceptable during the hot days.

Miss Snell and the faithful helpers from the Third Church are doing a most gracious service. Miss Snell always brings a treat with her music. It is of a very high order and always artistically rendered.

The flowers never fail us. Each Sabbath they bring the sweet message—of human and divine love.

How helpful it is to thus connect our daily blessings back through some human friend to God—just as Dr. Babcock does in his beautiful verse,

“Back of the loaf is the snowy flour,  
And back of the flour the mill;  
And back of the mill is the wheat, and the shower,  
And the sun, and the Father's will.”

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## ALUMNÆ NOTES.

On the afternoon of June 15, the Alumnae Association entertained the graduating class at a luncheon, in the Wedgwood Room at Marshall Field's. About sixty were present. Miss Alma Foerster, in behalf of the Association, welcomed the new class, and the reply was made by Miss Gertrude Hard, President of the Senior class. Miss McMillan gave the members a little talk. It was a very happy and informal gathering. Among the members present from out of the city were Mrs. Theo. Townsend Starnes, Mrs. Helen Eide Hassner, and Mrs. Elsie Green Fessler.

Of the recent graduates, several are on special duty in the hospital. Miss Pauline Kuebler has joined the Visiting Nurses' Association. Miss Marion Cromie has been retained in the hospital as surgical nurse. Miss Edna Burgess has received her appointment for missionary work in Persia, and leaves for same early in September.

Miss Esther Fairchild is relieving Miss Alice Snow, who is on her vacation for the month of August.

Miss Faye Jackson has had a three months leave of absence this Summer, spending same in the East. She will return on August 1st. In her absence, Miss Zelia Cooper has had charge of Floor B.

Miss Mabel Champion is in charge of Floor C, in the absence of Mrs. Alice Bowen, on a six weeks' vacation.

Miss Isabel Towne is convalescing from a long siege of typhoid fever.

Miss Frances Stevenson (1913) has been appointed by the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, as school nurse for the Sheldon Jackson Industrial School, at Sitka, Alaska. She leaves for her new work in August.

Miss Curry Breckenridge is meeting with great success in her work in Michigan. She is visiting the different cities, spending several weeks in each, and by her methods of teaching and meeting the people, in the schools and through the different organizations, is stimulating considerable interest along public health lines.

Miss J. Alice Gerrish is spending the Summer at her home in Everett, Wash.

Miss Minerva Wilson, for the past three years Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital, Waterloo, Ia., spent a few days visiting the school. This was her first visit to Chicago for five years.

Among other recent callers at the Home have been Miss Eleanore Zuppann of La Crosse, Wis., Mrs. Thayer Thompson Todd of Calumet, Mich., Mrs. Edith Hunter Roberts of Rockford, Ill., Mrs. Edith Smith Bliss, Three Rivers, Mich., Mrs. Rachel Blanchard McKenzie and two children of Forsythe, Mont.

# The Presbyterian Hospital

OF THE  
CITY OF CHICAGO



## BULLETIN

October, 1914



# The Presbyterian Hospital Bulletin

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Chicago, Ill.

OCTOBER, 1914.

Number 21.

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*Committee: Mrs. James B. Herrick; Mrs. George L. Robinson;  
Mrs. H. H. Belfield; Miss Martha Gemmell.*

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**Subscriptions, 50 Cents a Year, may be sent to Asa Bacon,  
Superintendent, The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago.**

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## EDITORIAL

The times are out of joint; war and destruction, business depression and unemployment, worry and distress—and woman, upon whom the work of righting these frightful conditions must largely rest, more criticized than ever before in the world's history. Upon her all sorts of opprobrium are cast and even from her own ranks are those who call her a purposeless being or a parasite.

Great emergencies reveal great personalities. This then is woman's opportunity to justify herself; to prove in how far, as economic and social conditions have given her leisure, she has utilized well her freedom. Upon the leisure class, of which a large majority are women, depends now the alleviation of suffering, the relief of distress in not only war-worn Europe, but in our own city and within our own hospital walls. The call for help is insistent, many avenues are open. Shall we be found wanting?



## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

AN APPRECIATION BY MARY ALDIS

Based on a Recent Biography by Sir Edward Cook, "Life of Florence Nightingale"

(By kind permission of Mrs. Arthur T. Aldis we print a few extracts from her delightful essay on Florence Nightingale, which was read before the Fortnightly Club of Chicago, April 2, 1914, and later printed in full by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, copies of which may be obtained at ten cents each at the rooms of the Visiting Nurse Association, of which Mrs. Aldis is president. A synopsis of this interesting and admirable address was given by Mrs. Aldis at the graduating exercises of our School for Nurses in June. The following extracts are taken from the printed pamphlet as being especially appropriate and interesting in this time of the terrible war in Europe.)

"What a comfort it was to see her pass! She would speak to one and nod and smile to many more. She could not do it all, you know; we lay there by hundreds, but we could kiss her shadow as it fell and lay our heads on the pillow again content."

So wrote an English soldier wounded at Alma from the Barrack Hospital at Scutari, in 1855; and thus the war correspondent of the London Times:

"When all the medical officers have retired for the night and silence and darkness have settled down upon those miles of prostrate sick, she may be observed with a little lamp in her hand making her solitary rounds. As her slender form glides through each corridor every poor fellow's face softens with gratitude at sight of her."

So the world pictures Florence Nightingale, has pictured and honored her ever since that terrible, unnecessary and ineffectual conflict which raged in the Crimea fifty years ago. Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, Sebastopol! What scenes of horror and desolation the fateful names convey! Amidst it all Florence Nightingale stands out, one great spiritual fact in that awful war.

Upon her return from the Crimea in 1856, the people of England profoundly stirred, wished to erect a statue, build a great memorial, produce something visible which should express to the world their desire to do her honor. Money poured in from every side to swell the "Nightingale Fund." A plan was formed to greet her on landing by a national welcome and make a triumphal entry into London. Quietly she stole home to her country retreat, escaping all publicity, asking only peace, and as quietly the knowledge was conveyed to those

the army of unemployed is impressively large. Above all other cries our people heard and responded to the touching appeal of their own unfortunate little wards. What meaning does it carry to the hearts of the friends of the Presbyterian Hospital?

MRS. JOHN HOWARD TODD, Chairman.

## REPORT OF TRAINING-SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Another summer has swiftly passed, with the hospital very full and the nurses like a swarm of busy bees—bringing the sweetness of their helpful care to the many invalids within the walls. On a number of pleasant days groups of the nurses enjoyed automobile drives through the beautiful parks and boulevards, and the fresh air and interesting outings did them much good, thus enabling them to minister all the better to the sick ones dependent upon them. If any of our friends ever have a motor to spare for an hour or two, there is no place where it will be more appreciated than at the training school. At present there are 158 nurses in the Home, including 20 graduates on the hospital staff and 127 enrolled pupils (40 in the senior class, 39 in the junior and 48 first year), besides 11 of the Children's Memorial Hospital pupils.

The enthusiastic interest in their work of some of the young nurses whom it has been our privilege to meet is quite refreshing. One very attractive young woman from the West entered the training school through the influence of a missionary friend who was a patient in the hospital three years ago, and her love for her chosen profession and happiness in the home is delightful to witness.

Miss Rahtge, the splendid head nurse of the infants' ward, has been on a month's vacation, her place having been taken meanwhile by Miss Seegur, a pupil nurse, whose love and devotion to the babies in her charge equals that of Miss Rahtge herself.

Two of our nurses have gone to Russia in the Red Cross ship, under Miss Hay of the Illinois Training School. They are Miss Gertrude Hard, a graduate of this year, and Miss Foerster of the class of 1912. The latter was the first nurse to be placed in charge of the outside obstetrical work of the hospital under Rush Medical College. Three other nurses are ready to go when enough money is available to send the 35 more from Chicago who wish to join the Red Cross workers.

The equipment of the training school has been increased by an articulate skeleton, much needed for the anatomy class, which is a gift from the Corey Memorial Room Endowment Fund.

HELEN V. DRAKE, Chairman.

## REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE

The number of patients admitted for July, August and September was 1,880. The total days' treatment, 26,735, of which 7,806 days were entirely free, with a cost to the hospital of \$23,418 for the charity work.

The summer's work has been heavier this year than ever before, and in spite of the hot weather the patients were very comfortable, owing to the liberal use of electric fans, the only exception being in the men's wards, where the superintendent hopes to have fans installed before another summer.

All the employes and nurses have had their vacations, and have taken up the work with renewed vigor.

The daily visits by the chaplain have been a great comfort to the sick, and the chapel services have been well attended.

The medical and surgical departments have kept up their usual standard of work, part of which has been done by the young men, the associates of the staff, while their chiefs were on vacation.

The war has increased the cost of hospital supplies very materially, but in spite of this the management is determined to keep up the high standard of work so that both rich and poor patients will be properly cared for. The outlook for the balance of the fiscal year is that it will be the busiest that we have ever known.

The Visiting Committee has made this summer between fifteen and sixteen hundred calls.

One patient visited was a weak, nervous woman from the Kenwood Evangelical Church, who had fallen from the street car, was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, then removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, as the church maintains two beds there. She suffered greatly, but never one murmur escaped her lips, and she has shown what a strong faith in our Savior can do. Her happiness in the hospital has surprised us all. It seemed to me it was the time of her life. Her cheerfulness brought her many friends and flowers.

Another patient visited was a Greek woman who had had an operation. She could hardly be quieted. Oh, these poor foreigners! They cannot understand doctor or nurse, they cannot interpret what they are doing. But I have found that mother love is alike in all countries and among all peoples, and as we approach their beds a kind smile and a warm touch of the hand in an endeavor to make them understand the love and sympathy we feel acts like a charm. Their wave of the hand and "by—come" assures us that our visit has helped some poor, weak one.

JANET H. SMALL, Chairman.

## QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

During the past three months there have been 314 new cases receiving attention, and 301 old, making a total of 615 cases in all. Four pupil nurses assisted in the department during the summer—Mrs. Koch, Miss Bennett, Miss Butzerin and Miss Weum. They were only able to give a total of forty-two days of work, as it was vacation time in the training school, and a full hospital means that all the nurses were needed in the care of patients. The time given by these nurses counts in their training, but the work is optional. They receive instruction from the regular worker along social service lines, especially regarding what to observe in making a call in a patient's home and how to obtain all the information needed for a full record, also how to co-operate with the other charitable organizations of the city. As Rush Medical College had vacation during September, fewer cases were sent in from the dispensary, and the pressure in the department was lessened, enabling the workers to complete many of the records.

The most numerous and longest cases in the summer months are the feeding cases, and if it were not for the inestimable help that the wet nurse can afford for these little ones, many would have a very slight chance, if any, of recovery. The present wet nurse is an Italian, who speaks no English, who has been in the hospital with her young son since the first of August, and since then nine (9) babies beside her own have been helped by her. The most severe case was that of an extreme form of malnutrition. It was mother's milk and nothing else that saved his life. At first he was too weak to take the bottle, so was fed with a medicine dropper, until in time his strength increased and he drained the bottle and cried for more. Fifty cents was found in the empty bed of one of the well babies, left by the parents in appreciation of the nurse's care of their little one. The mothers especially are most grateful for the instruction given to them when their babies leave and are very proud to return with reports of carrying out these rules at home with great benefit to their children.

We have already heard so many sinister forecasts concerning the problem of the unemployed this winter that continual reiteration of the same cry is apt to lessen our sensitiveness to the situation. The department is distracted trying to find some means of support for the families in which the added problem of sickness to that of idleness has brought starvation and destitution near at hand. Mrs. K.

is a typical victim of this condition. Her husband had a bad fall, confining him to bed, just a few days before their last child was born at the hospital in August. The mother, who was very frail, was sent home with strict instructions to remain very quiet, but the care of five children and a helpless man, with no income of any sort, was certainly more of a burden than even a healthy woman could carry unassisted. Little Victoria, after treatment in the hospital for some time, was allowed to go home at the age of ten months. Her mother was employed in place of her father, and as he knew nothing about the care of sick babies, and it was impossible to find room in a day nursery where she would receive proper attention, the Infant Welfare Society is doing the best it can. This last case especially shows the inevitable effects of the mothers taking the place of the fathers as wage-earners. When there is no one at home to look after the children they are put in day nurseries, and the crowded conditions there will allow disease to spread quickly, and so bring great pressure upon the children's wards in the hospital.

During the summer a good many of the convalescents upon leaving the hospital have been located in the various vacation camps and outings, enabling the patients to become stronger before trying to find employment. J. L. was brought in from the dispensary too sick to give his name. It was thought he would not live more than a few hours. He improved in a short time, however, and it was discovered that he was an Austrian, unable to speak English. Another Austrian was found in the hospital, who interpreted for him. As he had no home and could not work when first able to leave, a place was found for him in Oak Forest.

In the case of A. L., the co-operative side of the department has been very active. He was formerly an expert ladies' tailor, earning from \$30 to \$45 per week, but through the loss of his eyesight that trade has become closed to him. He has three children, and the only support comes from his two brothers, who are able to pay his room rent, but nothing more. The Jewish Aid Society are helping materially and are assisting in visiting. Our workers procured a State blind teacher who will in time instruct him in some trade that will make him independent. Before the State teaching year began she encouraged personal helpfulness about the ordinary household duties, as the man was in a most distracted state of mind. There are some few patients who do not appreciate the help given them by this department, not, as a rule, because of ingratitude but because of a lack of mental ability to realize what tremendous burdens are being carried for them. While Mrs. C. was undergoing an operation, her



five children were placed in different institutions; one in St. Vincent's Home; two in St. Joseph's Home for Friendless; one was taken by the Visiting Nurses, and the youngest was brought to the hospital. The father was trying to support this family while earning 17 cents an hour as a terra cotta worker. Needless to say the family were almost destitute and were in dire need of an entire outfit of clothes. Although a place was found for the patient in the Convalescents' Home, she left suddenly, before she was in any condition to go home again. Neither the father nor mother are more than twelve or thirteen years old mentally, so no more can be expected of them, but there is hope that the five children, in different environments, may become more valuable as future citizens than their parents have proved themselves in the past.

The most important business brought up at the September meeting of the Advisory Committee of the department was in regard to the clothing brought to the hospital for distribution. The demands for various garments are becoming very numerous, and the supply in the hospital is with difficulty kept arranged in an accessible manner. Therefore, a sub-committee consisting of Mrs. Frank Caldwell and Mrs. Penfield was appointed to care for this need of the Social Service workers. During the past three months many packages of old clothes have been received, and also eleven shaker flannel infant shirts and twelve diapers from Class E. 30 of the Third Church, and eight black and white checkered pinafores from Class C. Jr., Third Church. Next month brings the offering of the Needle Work Guild, and the Social Service Worker has prepared a list of the most imperative needs for the department. Will the board members please keep this list in mind, and try, if possible, to lay in the supply before the severity of the winter demands become more apparent?

List of new garments needed in Social Service Department:

- 50 to 100 Baby shirts—half wool.
- 50 to 100 Sleeveless slips—outing flannel.
- 50 to 100 kimonas—outing flannel.
- 200 diapers—shaker flannel, 1 yard square.
- 60 wrapping blankets—outing flannel.
- Pieces of flannel—for bands.
- Outing flannel—for bands.
- Shaker flannel—for bands.

ELIZABETH DOUGLAS, Secretary.

## DELICACIES FOR THE HOSPITAL

From the very early days of the Woman's Auxiliary Board, gifts of jellies and preserves have been made, through the churches, for the sick of the Presbyterian Hospital.

At present, the method of obtaining these is through a Delicacy Committee, the chairman of which acts with one representative from each church. Each church contributes during one specified month, the donations are sent through its representative of the Delicacy Committee to the Matron of the Hospital, who carefully records each separate article, while the money given for fresh fruit goes to the treasurer of the Woman's Board.

These jellies and fruits are then reserved for the exclusive use of the *ward patients* only. If any acquaintance of yours has been in our Hospital and mentions that *she* has enjoyed no such luxuries, you may be certain she occupied a private room, and therefore was one for whom these gifts are *not* intended.

As to the quantity contributed, it is noticeable that a large donation and an active chairman usually occur together. This summer the chairmen from two churches distributed hundreds of printed labels for jelly glasses with the name of the Hospital on them. This is mentioned as a suggestion to others who marvel at the donations that have come as a result of this.

Another suggestion might be made to those churches whose months come in the late fall and during the winter. This is that grape juice and marmalade of various sorts are most acceptable and offer a pleasant variety to the sick.

It is hoped by the entire committee that this year's contribution may show a generous increase over that of last year, which unfortunately was one of the "lean years."

The following is a list of the churches and the time of their contributing:

*January*—Third Church, Ravenswood Presbyterian, Central Park, River Forest, Rogers Park, Wilmette.

*February*—Highland Park, Eighth Church, Warren Avenue.

*March*—Englewood, Edgewater, La Grange.

*April*—South Park.

*May*—Fifty-second Avenue.

*June*—Church of the Covenant, Fullerton Avenue.

*July*—First Church, Evanston.

*August*—Lake Forest.

*September*—First Church, Oak Park; Normal Park.

*October*—First Church, Riverside, Christ Church, Second Church Oak Park, Seventh Church, Second Church Evanston, Hyde Park, Berwyn, Drexel Park.

*November*—First Presbyterian Chicago Heights, Kenwood Evangelical, Fourth Church, Ninth Church, Hinsdale Congregational, Crerar Memorial, Hinsdale Presbyterian, Campbell Park, Buena Memorial.

*December*—Second Church, Lake View, Millard Avenue, First Presbyterian Austin, Maywood, Sixth Church.

Mrs. CHARLES A. READ, Chairman.

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## CHAPEL NOTES

REV. E. N. WARE, D. D., CHAPLAIN

The Chapel Service has been maintained without a break during the entire summer. It has been a sweet surprise to some who, upon coming to the hospital, have found that there was for them the possibility of Sabbath morning worship, a privilege which had been denied for months.

Our largest attendance has been one of the summer blessings. Young and old men, women and children, doctors, lawyers, ministers, school teachers, have made up the cosmopolitan audiences of our Chapel Service.

One morning there were men from Persia, China, Ireland, Greece, Scotland, Italy, and women from Pennsylvania, Washington and Texas. One might have said, a present-day Pentecost. Yes, we had the blessings, too!

Miss Snell has kept the musical service of the Chapel up to its high plane. The young men and young women from the Third Church have been faithful in their helpful manipulation of the wheel chair, in which so many come to the service.

The pastors are more and more availing themselves of the presence of the Chaplain at the hospital daily, in informing him of the presence of their parishioners. It is a double service which the Chaplain renders.

## OUR SOCIAL SERVICE FORESHADOWED

Last spring, Mrs. O. S. Newell of the Woman's Auxiliary Board had occasion to consult the will of her mother, the late Mrs. Daniel A. Jones, and came upon a long-forgotten item which provided that out of her bequest to the Presbyterian Hospital there be set aside a specific sum for the aid of convalescent patients. Through some misadventure, or because of the lack of some means by which such a fund could be administered, this sum had not been so set aside. Upon Mrs. Newell's suggestion this was done at once by the Board of Managers, which adopted a resolution placing the income of the designated sum at the service of the Social Service Department of the Hospital.

We append the extract from Mrs. Jones' will as being of great interest in that long before hospital service was thus extended she had grasped the situation and had provided for its need.

*Extract from the Will of Mrs. Daniel A. Jones.*

"I give and bequeath to the Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) to be safely invested and kept as a permanent fund by the managers of said hospital. The income of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) of said fund shall be devoted to the assistance of convalescent patients of said hospital. Such assistance may, if the managers see fit, be given not only to convalescent patients while residing at said hospital, but may also be continued to such patients after the termination of the period of their actual residence at said hospital.

"The income of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) of said fund shall be used for furnishing, decorating and otherwise maintaining from time to time the four rooms in said hospital designated respectively as the 'Harriet A. Jones,' 'Mary O. Newell,' 'Harriet G. Sabin' and 'Isabella C. Allen' rooms, and also the Jones' reception room upon the first floor of said hospital at the right-hand of the entrance.

"The income of said five thousand dollars shall be expended for the aforesaid purpose under the direction of Mary O. Newell so long as she shall be willing and able to attend to the same. I desire that said hospital, in consideration of this legacy, shall extend to the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago the right which I have to designate patients to occupy and use, free of charge, the 'Harriet A. Jones' room in said hospital."

in charge of the fund for the great monument, that her wish was the money be devoted to the establishment of a Training School for Nurses. She had visioned what a trained nurse might be at a time when there were none; she had herself procured the training at a time when there were no training schools. She had trained others and led them forth when the summons came to perform work in the Crimea at which the world marveled—let the way be made easier for those who were to come. So the training school was built, and to-day there exist all over the civilized world nurses and nursing societies, public and private, national and international, for the care of the sick and the preservation of health.

Behold, then, her monument—built stone upon stone, by thousands upon thousands of skilful women's hands working patiently through the years to build the Great Temple of Right Living.

We of to-day may well pause and look back over the record of that remarkable life and try and estimate how much we owe her.

#### THE CRIMEA

The story of the Crimean Expedition is well known. France, England and Italy, at a terrible cost of human life, were resisting Russia's aggression upon Turkey. On October, 1854, the London Times printed letters from its war correspondent, showing the terrible situation of the sick and wounded pouring into Scutari after the battles of Alma and Inkerman. The cry for nurses was raised throughout England. The only women nurses then serving in the Crimea were the French Roman Catholic Sisters, England had only untrained orderlies and soldier-servants to care for the dying men. Florence Nightingale's letter to Secretary-at-War Herbert offering to go, crossed one from him asking, nay, begging her, to head a corps of women nurses to be selected and organized and sent out at the earliest possible date. "There is none to do this work save you," he writes. Be it remembered, her profession was at that time a new creation. She had foreseen what trained nursing care could accomplish and had procured that training. Her lifelong belief that a task awaited her for the performance of which she must be ready was now fulfilled. Within twelve days of the summons she was ready and embarked with her band of forty trained women. Reinforcements were sent out from time to time during the two years, but it was Miss Nightingale's wish, owing to the difficulties of supervision and direction in a wholly new experiment, the number at first be only forty.

It is not the purpose of this essay to tell again the oft-told tale of Florence Nightingale's two years in the Crimea. That story is



history, and impressive history. Ceaselessly she labored, save when herself fever-stricken, caring for the sick, comforting the dying. Besides the inestimable benefit and comfort of skilled care which her fine administrative ability and superintendence of the nurses made possible, she found means to procure, literally evoked where there were none, all kinds of necessities for the thousands of sick under her charge. "I am a kind of general dealer," she writes, "in socks, shirts, wooden spoons, tin tubs, tables, cabbages and carrots, operating tables and small-tooth combs, precipitate for lice, knives and forks, scissors and stump pillows." Respectful of military authority ordinarily, upon occasion she made high-handed raids on the stores and took what "her children," as she called them, needed, while the officers wrung their hands. She established diet-kitchens and laundries, giving work to the unhappy and often destitute wives and widows of soldiers. She built and started a maternity ward, found necessary for the bits of English humanity opening their eyes for the first time on that lurid scene. Amidst all this she found time to write letters to soldiers' families, and instructions as to the care of the children or relatives of her nursing staff, besides innumerable reports, requisitions and so on to the War Office. Answering anxious letters of inquiry was another task. One mother writes to her, "In order that you may know my boy, he is a nice, straight, clean-looking, light-complexioned lad."

At one time an unfinished wing of the great barracks was ordered to be made ready in a week for 500 wounded men. The workmen struck, and the whole machinery of the British army seemed to stop in consternation. With an interpreter she went forth into the streets of Scutari, secured a force of native workmen, which she paid herself, and accomplished the work in time. "It is a joke here," she writes, "to offer a prize for the discovery of anyone willing to take responsibility." There was much delay and pow-wowing at the War Office at home about her reimbursement for this extraordinary expenditure. It was felt to be inexcusably irregular, but no one was prepared to state what other course should have been pursued.

One of her great difficulties was the prejudice among many army surgeons against the introduction of women nurses. This, however, yielded in the course of the first year. "I have toiled my way," she writes, "into the confidence of the medical men." Another, which dogged her all through, was sectarian difference of opinion. She had been at great pains to have High and Low Church interests as well as Roman Catholic represented on her staff, and soon found the High and Low Church were even less in accord than the Catholics and Protestants. Then the Presbyterians set up a complaint in the press

that they were not represented at all! She asked only whether her nurses were good women and good nurses and cared not a whit for their denominations—yet the constant, never-ending friction caused by sectarian jealousy was beyond her power, as it has been of many another, to control. “I take rank in the army as Brigadier-General,” she comments, “because the forty British females I have with me are more difficult to manage than 4,000 men.”

#### THE RED CROSS

“Nothing is lost that is born with tears.” Florence Nightingale’s letters and reports from the Crimea inspired one Henri Dunant, a young French officer, full of the misery he had witnessed at the battle of Solferino, to write a vivid account called “Un Souvenir de Solferino,” and then to visit the different courts of Europe seeking to interest powerful personages in taking some concerted action which should mitigate the distress of war. Henri Dunant’s pamphlet was destined to become an influence in history. “The world is prone to see only the glittering side of war,” writes to him the commander of the Swiss army. “You have shown what this glory costs in torture and in tears.”

There was published a year or two ago an interesting novel by Richard Dehan, “Between Two Thieves,” in which Henri Dunant is pictured as cherishing all his life a deep and romantic love for Florence Nightingale. How true it is I do not know. She inspired great personal devotion, as well as enthusiasm for her aims. Certain it is, her Crimean work gave a direct and powerful impetus to Dunant’s efforts. In October, 1863, at the invitation of the Swiss government, fourteen countries met at Geneva to consider the question of volunteer neutralized aid for the medical service of armies in time of war. The following year a second conference was held, in which Mr. Charles Bowles, European agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, played an important part. “I was able to prove,” writes Mr. Bowles, “that the United States Sanitary Commission had long since met with and overcome the difficulties which some delegates were now predicting and recoiling before. \* \* \* I had just arrived from the United States, and with the battlefield, hospitals and burying-ground freshly pictured in my mind could speak to them but too earnestly of war. \* \* \* I had photographs from life of the field relief corps with its men, wagons, horses and tents, and their arrangements in action. \* \* \* These produced an effect as great as it was valuable. To many of them, earnest men, seeking light, this was the opening of a window letting in a flood of light and putting an end to

darkness and uncertainty." Well may the United States take pride in her share in the foundation of the Red Cross.

Two years before the first Geneva conference, viz., in April, 1861, the United States Sanitary Commission was organized at Cooper Union, New York City. Its record is history, for it developed into a powerful and efficient agency for alleviating the suffering of the sick and wounded during our Civil War.

To-day the name Red Cross means to millions of people relief, help, comfort, education. Its ministrations are world-wide. From the neat little "First Aid" boxes the society plans and supplies to nurses, factory-hands, street-car operators and so on, to the great scheme of river conservancy in China to prevent floods and famine which the American Red Cross has been furthering for several years, the society stands for the conservation of human life.

#### FOUNDER OF MODERN NURSING

The nineteenth century produced three famous persons who contributed more than any of their contemporaries to the relief of human suffering in disease. Simpson, who introduced chloroform; Lister, the inventor of antiseptic surgery, and Florence Nightingale, the founder of modern nursing.

Nursing in its humane sense is as old as human kindness; nursing in its modern sense is the creation of the nineteenth century.

From the time when, as a growing girl, she struggled to find the teaching she longed for, Florence Nightingale's great desire was to raise nursing to the dignity of a trained calling, and to establish proper schools where it might be adequately taught. Her work and that of her nurses in the Crimea had broken down many of the barriers of prejudice against nursing as a profession for gentlewomen. All her life there were two classes of people for whom she cherished a deep and abiding affection, soldiers and nurses. The last years of her life she was inaccessible as royalty, but let an English private or a trained nurse ask an audience and a welcome was assured. For nurses she had the feeling of respect for office with which many people regard clergymen or nuns. She always kept track of the work and whereabouts of the nurses that went forth from the Nightingale Training School, over which she naturally watched and advised constantly. Many were the letters of friendly encouragement and wise counsel that she found time to write between directions ("suggestions" she called them) to prime ministers and viceroys and crowned heads. Was a nurse setting out to fill a new post, a few days' visit to Miss Nightingale proved an inspiring start. She took great pains when asked, as

she often was, to recommend nurses for positions of responsibility to find the right woman and would then keep in close touch by letter with the problems and difficulties which confronted her. With an intensely practical mind, she never lost sight of and never undervalued the small, delicate spiritual needs which mean so much. Of sympathy, understanding, friendly counsel and encouragement she was warmly generous. Small wonder the whole profession of nurses looked up to her in affection and reverence.

"Miss Nightingale was the founder of modern nursing, because she made public opinion perceive and act upon the perception that nursing is an art and must be raised to the status of a trained profession." The methods by which she worked were manifold. Her example was undoubtedly the greatest factor. It is difficult to trace the myriad rays diffused by genius. People who had never seen her felt the quickening power of her desire and sought to do her will.

I have not space to do more than touch upon her work in establishing, on a sound and permanent basis, the art of trained nursing. Her title, "Queen of Nurses," indicates that this is the best known side of a remarkably many-sided personality.

One thing upon which she always insisted, that preventive work must go hand in hand with nursing. This is a platitude to-day. Then, to lay emphasis on the positive and scientific side instead of on the sentimental and religious side was a new idea, startling, almost improper. With her usual keen knowledge of psychology she "supposes" that the reason most people like to cure maladies rather than to prevent them is that they like to see what is done. She was greatly interested in the formation of a society to send trained visitors into the homes of ignorant people to teach sanitation. "Health Missioners," they were called. She wrote a letter addressed to "Dear Mothers," in her usual simple, direct, winning style for these "Missioners" to take with them as a sort of credential. We have in the United States a society now two years old, known as the "National Organization for Public Health Nursing," embodying this idea of nurses as "Health Missioners." It is a national federation of nursing societies, public and private, for the purpose of mutual help and the standardization of aims.

#### THE LADY OF THE LAMP

In his introduction, Sir Edward Cook says: "The popular imagination of Florence Nightingale is of a girl of high degree who, moved by a wave of pity, forsook the pleasures of fashionable life for the horrors of the Crimean war, who went about the hospitals of Scutari a

ministering angel, scattering flowers of comfort, and who retired at the close of the war to the seclusion of an invalid's room, varied by good deeds to hospitals and nurses and by gracious and sentimental pieties." In studying the biography we see the reason for this widespread misconception. Her work was done quietly and obscurely. She was content to remain unseen, unheard, to cause others to act and to work through them. Results were her aim. She had no personal ambition, but she knew well the power she could wield if she chose by appealing to the almost idolatrous affection and admiration of the public, and those whom she desired to do her bidding knew it too. It was a big force, with which to be reckoned.

From her invalid's couch she played a large part in reforming the whole sanitary administration of the British army, in reconstructing hospitals throughout the world, in founding the modern art of nursing and establishing training schools, and in bringing about varied and extensive reforms in India.

The lamp became the symbol for the light of knowledge which she shed. To-day on one of the medals of the Red Cross Society is the figure of "The Lady with the Lamp."

When she returned to England we see its light for fifty years, illuminating the path for thorough and scientific research, glowing on pages of laboriously gathered statistics, pointing like a great white searchlight the long, long path we of to-day are following. Well may the "speechless sufferers" of to-day turn to kiss "Her shadow as it falls upon the darkening walls." They, too, owe much to the ministrations of Florence Nightingale.



## THE CHICAGO CHILDREN'S BENEFIT LEAGUE

It is cause for great happiness in us that the Tag Day harvest for the Children's Ward of the Presbyterian Hospital on Monday, October 19, 1914, was \$2,118.71. These preliminary figures, which are likely to be enlarged somewhat in the final official reckoning, show an increase of \$658.75 over the collections on Tag Day in 1913.

First credit for this gratifying result goes to the great army of donors who poured out their free-will offerings thick as snowflakes. Rich and poor alike disclosed a spirit that was truly inspiring. The glorious sunshine of the day was not more radiant than the faces of taggers and the tagged. Never before were the generous impulses of the people of Chicago, of its suburbs and of the visitors within its gates more certainly revealed.

Fitted to this cordial attitude of the public was the unflinching devotion of taggers and chaperones to their tasks in the streets. Many rose with the dawn and worked all day long. None grew tired enough to forget the gracious smile and the "Thank you" that accompanied the music of dropping coins.

The twenty chaperones, in charge of our beloved president, Mrs. D. W. Graham, not only guarded well the younger taggers—the specific work to which they were assigned—but they also constituted a valiant relief corps, handling boxes and tags with keen enthusiasm wherever there were temporary breaches in the lines. They aided much in preserving the true spirit of the day and the dignity and beauty of the cause.

For generously placing their motor cars at the disposal of the overseers of the day's work thanks are due to Miss Helen Drake, Miss Maria W. Little, Mrs. Eugene Price, Mrs. Frank Childs and Mrs. F. W. Leach. The machines were invaluable aids to efficiency of supervision.

As in other years, we are again indebted to the officers of the Columbus Safe Deposit Company for the courtesy of ample headquarters and to the staff for many considerate attentions. We also are under deep obligation to the Northern Trust Company, which assigned three experts to count the contents of boxes and to make totals thereof.

Twenty-two Presbyterian churches were represented actively in the work. Eight churches of the South Side, under the leadership of Miss Little, collected \$569.68. Four churches of the North Side, led by Mrs. W. R. Tucker and her assistant, Miss Elizabeth Maltman, delivered \$571.74. On the great West Side taggers from ten churches,

under the guidance of Mrs. Frank Rayner and Miss Wilomene White, collected and turned in \$973.29. Mrs. Rayner also acted for the Children's Benefit League as chief in charge for the West Side in the adjustment of location disputes. Happily there were few embarrassments of this kind and these few were readily disposed of.

The Eighth Presbyterian Church retains the honor rank in the amount of money collected and thus keeps up the fine record of previous years. Its workers collected \$267. The Eighth is closely pressed by the Fullerton Avenue Church, whose garnerings for the day amounted to \$261.

The best individual box was that of Miss Little of the South Side. It contained \$50.53. The least fruitful box held 87 cents.

Honor is due to the officers of the Children's Benefit League, headed by Mrs. H. Victor Keane, who worked unceasingly to bring about the fine results of the day. The publicity committee is to be congratulated on the effectiveness of its services. Its striking placards escaped few eyes.

Our own total expense for equipment was \$81.50, or less than four per cent of the fund collected for the children's ward. The contributions were largely in nickels and dimes. There were some pennies, a fair sprinkling of quarters and comparatively few bills. Probably 20,000 persons made up the \$2,118.71 which comes to the hospital.

The Tag Day cause thereby appears to be a pure democracy of charity. It was not a mood of tolerance, but a spirit of smiling welcome that the public disclosed on that happy Monday in Chicago. The answer to the call of sick and helpless children was positively beautiful. The little ones will feel the benefit that comes of the money raised, but may it not be said with truth that an even greater good will flow to the whole community through the reflex influence of voluntary giving?

On the answer to that question, I believe, should hang our decision whether or not we shall continue to share in the operation and benefits of Tag Day. It is not alone what we owe to our hospital, our children and ourselves, but also what we can do through Tag Day opportunities to promote a spirit of public altruism.

An annual day for Chicago's children is here to stay. That fact was made clear in the gathering of nearly \$50,000 from half a million givers at a time when two of the great dailies are specially fostering worthy charitable enterprises of their own; when the United Charities organization is sending out urgent pleas for funds; when the Red Cross is calling for aid in its great humanitarian work, and when

## MRS. DANIEL A. JONES

BY HENRY B. STEHMAN, M. D.

About thirty years ago Mr. Daniel A. Jones read in the morning Tribune that Dr. Daniel K. Pearsons had given \$25,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital, and turning to Mrs. Jones said, "I think I shall give something to the hospital, myself." Two years later, when Mr. Jones' will was probated, it was found that the hospital had been bequeathed \$10,000; it was further stated that a specified fraction of the estate should be given to charity.

Prior to this time Mr. Jones had taken an active part in the establishment of the hospital, which then occupied only the building known as the Ross wing, and was far too small for the demand made upon it.

Dr. Pearsons, who was then president of the Board of Managers and associated with Mr. Kimball as executors of the Jones estate, knowing Mr. Jones' interest in the hospital work, suggested to Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Newell and her sister that a memorial to Mr. Jones in Chicago would be much better than distributing the fund to different charities and suggested the Presbyterian Hospital. This not only at once met with the approval of Mrs. Jones and her daughter, but they entered upon the project with much enthusiasm. They were so pleased with the proposition that in addition four rooms were endowed at \$10,000 each—one for Mrs. Daniel A. Jones, one for Mrs. Mary O. Newell, one for Mrs. Harriet G. Sabin, and one for Mrs. Isabella C. Allen.

Mrs. Jones was interested in the McCormick Seminary, and so a bed for the Seminary students was given in the ward at \$5,000, and, not to seem partial, they added another bed for the students of the Chicago Seminary, in which Dr. Pearsons was much interested. These rooms were furnished personally by Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Newell, and not only so, but every year they made it their business to see that nothing was lacking, either in appearance or furnishings. It was most natural therefore that Mrs. Jones should make permanent provision for the upkeep of the rooms after her death.

It is perhaps not saying too much that the hospital never has had a more zealous friend than Mrs. Jones. She was not only generous in her support, but she was constantly drawing friends to its aid, prominent among whom are a number of wide-awake, energetic women of the First Presbyterian Church. Every new pastor was courteously informed, after an introduction to the hospital, that it was included in his parish. She was exceedingly jealous of its reputation; if anyone

had a criticism or cast any reflection upon any part of the work or any person connected with it, she was not offensively on the defensive, but immediately sought out the truth in the matter, so as to be able to explain or refute, as the case required.

Such patrons are invaluable to a hospital—they are the go-betweens of the institution and the public; they help the latter to appreciate and understand the former. Mrs. Jones was not only generous but she had an unusual fund of good common sense. Of course, it was but natural that her room was the choice of the hospital. This room was endowed for a purpose, and she was anxious that that purpose be realized, but she was not foolish enough to insist that a servant girl or laboring man, or any other patient that did not have enough resources within him or herself, to keep busy for 24 hours, when alone, should occupy that room. She knew that these people need diversion, and so to put them in the general ward was not only a kindness to the patients themselves, but in addition was a means of adding to the revenues of the hospital by using her room for pay patients in the meanwhile.

She was always much interested in and very sympathetic with the staff of the hospital, the nurses and doctors. This cropped out constantly by her anxiety as to their health, their work, and little gifts and attentions which she bestowed. Most people never think of what a nerve-racking time a hospital staff has, with never a let up; it is tension for 24 consecutive hours of the day; even sleep is not unbroken because of anxiety. Some people demand respect, but never get it, others because of their personality command it and always get it. Mrs. Jones belonged to the latter class—she made her own environment.

She was beloved by everybody, a tower of strength in her home, her church, her hospital. For her biography see Proverbs, Chap. XXXI—10-31; a matron of rare type, embodying the sweetest and best qualities of Christian womanhood.

## NURSES' ALUMNÆ NOTES

The October meeting of the Alumnae Association, held at the Nurses' Home, was well attended. Mrs. Twitchell, vice-president, presided in the absence of the president, Miss Foerster. It was decided that one hundred and fifty dollars in the treasury of the Association, not needed for other causes, be given to the Mary Byrne Memorial Fund, making, with five hundred dollars belonging to the Mary Byrne Fund, six hundred and fifty dollars. This money is soon to be given to Mr. Day for the Memorial Room.

Cards have been received from England from Miss Alma Foerster and Miss Gertrude Hurd, who sailed on the ship *Red Cross*. They are members of the hospital units, assigned to Russia.

Mrs. Estelle Koch, Class of 1914, is assistant superintendent of nurses.

Miss Frances Leavitt resigned October first to be married.

Miss Ethel Hermanson has given up her position of head nurse of the fourth floor, and has gone to her home, to remain indefinitely.

Miss Imogen Stevens is assistant to Miss Russell in the Nurses' Home.

Miss Edna Myers, who spent several months here relieving in the Home and in the Hospital during the summer vacation period, has returned to her home in San Francisco, California.

Miss Zelia Cooper is in charge of the district obstetrical nursing, taking up the work of Miss Foerster at the time she left for European Red Cross service.

Miss Esther Fairchild is in the East recuperating from an illness.

*Married*—Miss Edna Coren and Mr. J. E. Higbee, August fifth. Mr. and Mrs. Higbee will live in La Crosse, Wisconsin.

*Married*—Miss Grace Blair and Dr. L. C. Gatewood of Chicago, October sixth.

*Married*—Miss Frances Leavitt and Dr. James Patterson of Chicago, October fifteenth.

*Born*—To Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Owen of Assuit, Egypt, a son. Mrs. Owen was Miss Margaret Corette, Class of 1912.



